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BID FOR TRADE MADE BY HARD COAL MINERS

Rejuvenated Industry Seeks Market Lost to Other Forms of Fuel

RETIRING OF MULES SYMBOL OF CHANGE

'Blue' Coal Also Shows Effort Being Made in Field to Capture Customer

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAZLETON, Pa.—This is the story of Katy, the mine mule, and of "blue" coal. In a larger sense it is the story of a rejuvenated anthracite industry.

Katy has gone on the retired list. She is taking her first look at green grass. In her place, about 1000 feet under the earth's crust, a mechanical mule is tugging a whole train of bumping, springless coal cars over the uneven rails of gloomy tunnels. Katy used to pull only one car. Then, too, Katy had to have her hay brought down to her through the shaft on the same elevator that the miners clung to, as they shot underground with their lamps burning in their hats. The mechanical mule gets its simple sustenance from an electric cable. It can do 10 times the work Katy did. For these and other good reasons, Katy, who missed her formative years out in a tunnel somewhere under the Susquehanna River straining over rock and rubble in the darkness, now is taking a real look at clouds, sun and grass.

In all this, Katy is something more than a rather flea-bitten and very obstinate beast of burden. Katy is a symbol of changed times in the anthracite field.

Another symbol is blue coal. Really blue. Coal that burns just like other anthracite, with the characteristic clear smokeless flame that makes it the best fuel in the world. Blue enough so that John Smith who buys it, and James Doe & Son the dealers who sell it to him, and all the little boys between here and Home-Town where it is sold, who see it pass on gondola cars behind panting locomotives really know it is blue, as distinguished from ordinary coal which (as most people know) is black.

Distinguishes Brand

The blue coal is the result of dye sprayed on anthracite by one enterprising operator who wants the public to distinguish this brand from all others. Bricks are stamped and autographed; so is other merchandise,

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Rebels Continue Advance Against Nationalist Army

SHANGHAI (AP)—Nationalist forces seeking to defend the so-called Wuhan cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, against invading rebels of Kwangsi Province, apparently faced an increasingly difficult task, June 7.

Hankow dispatches said Kwangsi troops were advancing northward from Changsha, Hunan Province, in three columns, with the sister cities, situated at the juncture of the Han and Yangtse Rivers, as their objective.

One of the columns was advancing to the northwest toward Shasi, an important river port in Hupeh Province, where the river trade is said to amount to at least $1,000,000, gold, monthly. Acquisition of such revenue would be all-important to the rebels.

The invaders were deploying over a wide front, placing the Nationalist troops in danger of being enveloped.

Flank columns of the rebels were expected to meet with little opposition in their double drive to the Yangtse River.

Grain Cooperatives Lease New Storage

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Storage space for nearly 5,000,000 bushels of grain has been newly acquired through the leasing of two big grain elevators by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, it is announced from headquarters here. By these large scale acquisitions the Government's farm relief program in handling of wheat is adjusting itself to the new harvest storage needs and the problem of carry-over from last year.

The latest elevator obtained is the Burlington elevator at St. Louis, with a capacity of 2,400,000 bushels. It will be useful in handling grain for export by barge. It is equipped with facilities for barge loading. A few days before the consolidated elevator company of Duluth, Minn., with 2,250,000 bushels of storage space, was leased.

Coöperative associations which work through the national coöperative machinery set up by the Federal Farm Board are also reported to be obtaining considerable storage room in various parts of the grain belt.

COMPENSATION DATE EXTENDED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The time in which World War veterans may apply for compensation was extended from 1930 until 1935 under a bill signed June 6 by President Hoover.

Better Home and Social Basis Found Needed to Uplift Youth

Responsibility for Progress in Preventing Juvenile Delinquency, Say Probation Officials, Rests on the Public at Large

Improvement of home and social conditions is the foundation upon which all progress in prevention of juvenile delinquency rests, speakers declared during the second day of the twenty-fourth annual conference of the National Probation Association, meeting in Boston in connection with the annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work.

Probation is winning a wider acceptance and accomplishing more for the prevention of incipient crime, but its efforts must be backed up by an awakening on the part of the general public which will lead to correction of laxity in many present-day homes and communities, speakers said.

The development of federal probation has been seriously deferred because of the failure of Congress to pass sufficient appropriations to carry on the work in the 91 judicial districts of the United States, Sanford Bates, federal superintendent of prisons, declared in his address.

Only $25,000 is set aside for probation officers in the federal service, which permits the appointment of only eight probation officers. An appropriation of $200,000 has been proposed by the Department of Justice and forwarded to Congress with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. Mr. Bates stated that with this amount substantial progress in federal probation could be effected.

Mrs. Hannah T. Carret, the first woman probation officer in the world, who pioneered at the Suffolk Municipal Court of Boston in a field at present occupying 1200 women, was a guest at the luncheon June 7. Herbert C. Parsons, Probation Commissioner of Massachusetts presided.

Other groups opening their meetings June 7 in connection with the general conference were the Salvation Army, the International Association of Policewomen, the National Conference of Jewish Social Service, and the American Association of Hospital Social Workers.

Dr. Frederic M. Thrasher, professor at New York University, and many other speakers, emphasized the need for better social environment to check juvenile delinquency.

Boys in cities need intelligent, personal leadership and group activities that provide a constructive outlet for their energies, to save them from drifting into "gangs," Dr. Thrasher said in his address.

"The boy with time on his hands in congested areas of a great city is al-

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WELFARE POLICY DIVIDES FORCES OF CLUB WOMEN

Proposed Change in Scope of Children's Bureau Debated at Denver

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Two tense armies were camped in Denver while all unknown to both sides one woman planned to steal away with the cause for their contention in the hope that the battle would prove to be one of roses instead of reproaches.

The division came about over a resolution introduced June 6 at the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in session here supporting the Cooper bill which provides for continuance of maternity and infancy welfare work, as previously carried on through the Federal Children's Bureau with an equal sum for similar work to be carried on by the Federal Public Health Service.

The resolution was sponsored by Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Oregon, national chairman of public health, and prominent among those who said "it shall not pass" were Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League and stanch advocate of the children's bureau, Mrs. Maggie Barry of Texas, Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg of Pennsylvania, honorary vice-president of the federation, a delegation from the Chicago Women's Clubs and Mrs. Charles J. Reeder, president of the New York State Federation.

Several Strong Challenges

"It is an infamous resolution," Mrs. Kelley said.

"The federation was largely responsible for the establishment of the children's bureau and shall we desert it now?" demanded Mrs. Barry.

"It is a ridiculous waste of money to provide a double appropriation for the work and absurdly inefficient to divide responsibility between two agencies," asserted Mrs. Reeder.

State delegations already being checked and rechecked as to their stand when the prohibition resolution shall come to vote, found themselves being formed in lines for another battlefield.

Meanwhile nobody apparently thought to ask Mrs. Dunbar what she might be planning to do.

"Why don't they come to me with their objections?" said Mrs. Dunbar to a Monitor correspondent. "Since I put in that resolution I have learned that another bill even now is being drafted and willl have more likelihood of passing in Congress than any of the three current bills designed to continue maternity and infancy work as provided for by the Sheppard-Towner act.

"Since I do not know what the new bill will ask for I cannot propose that the federation indorse it and therefore when the resolution comes before the convention I intend to move as a substitute that we indorse the devel-

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Skyscrapers Reach Chain Store Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Tex.—The chain store idea has reached the skyscraper industry. A 28-story building about to be erected here is the first of a group of six skyscrapers to be erected in the larger American cities, with more to follow, all built on identical plans and each called the National Building

Firms doing a nation-wide business may have the same advertisements in each of the principal cities, including the name of the building and the suite and floor number.

Paintings, etchings and sculpture of American artists will adorn the lobby of each floor of each building, and one floor will be devoted to an art gallery. The art will be changed once each month, rotating about from one building to another. In the basement will be garage space for the cars of the tenants.

GANDHI FORCES TO FILL RANKS OF 'WAR COUNCIL'

Woman Member Only One Not Arrested—Picketing to Be Extended

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Undeterred by arrest of their leaders in the Government's raid on the Nationalist Congress headquarters, Bombay's civil disobedience leaders June 7 strengthened and made effective their picketing on European shops in the fort area.

During the night the Nationalists met to elect from their number a new "war council," or executive, to direct and manage the campaign against the British Government.

The raid on June 6 by Indian and European police against the All-India National Congress headquarters seems to have resulted in arrest of every hitherto unimprisoned member of the war council except its only woman member, Mrs. Perin Captain. She appealed to police to arrest her, but they smilingly refused. She seemed disappointed.

Only 50 picketeers were sent out June 6, but it was planned to send out 200 on June 7 and an increasing number every day until every European shop is completely picketed. The movement is in open defiance of the Viceroy's new ordinance providing heavy penalties for picketing and instigation to boycott.

SIMLA, India (AP)—Maj. E. L. Farley, Capt. J. C. Frere, and Mrs. Frere, who were kidnaped June 4 by insurgent frontier tribesmen near Chaman on the Quetta-Chaman main road, returned safely June 7 to Chaman.

LONDON (AP)—An indirect plea that the Government stiffen its attitude toward the Indian campaign of civil disobedience and the disorders which have grown out of the movement is voiced by the Earl of Jellicoe, head of the British naval forces in the early days of the war.

"There should be no weakening in the ruling hand of the Empire," said Lord Jellicoe in addressing the Royal Empire Society June 6. "And I do see some signs of the weakening of our ruling hand. No Government ever succeeded in this world unless it governed strongly and unless the ruling power exacted the proper respect."

PESHAWAR (AP)—British air operations against Afridi tribesmen who had advanced from the frontier to within a few miles of town, apparently have been successful. Troops made a careful search through the area southwest of Peshawar and discovered that the entire body of tribesmen had withdrawn from the district.

HOOVER REFUSES TO GIVE UP DATA OF NAVAL PARLEY

Demand for Production of Private Memoranda Is Turned Down

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Demands of Senate "big-navy" opponents of the London Naval Treaty that they be permitted to examine memoranda relating to personal and informal conversations and confidences exchanged during the naval negotiations were categorically rejected by President Hoover in statements issued to this effect on June 6 through Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

Records of the 1927 naval conference in Geneva and documents pertaining to the London conference, also asked for by the opposition, were transmitted by Mr. Stimson, but notes bearing on the essentially personal exchanges between the negotiators were refused on the ground that to break the confidences in which these transactions were conducted would destroy American usefulness in future negotiations.

The President's attitude is in complete harmony with the traditional executive policy in such matters. Mr. Stimson pointed out that beginning with George Washington the Executive has always refused confidential data bearing on international negotiations; the last notable instance being President Harding's declination to send to the Senate records relating to the Washington arms conference.

Action Is Explained

In doing so he took occasion through a letter by Mr. Stimson to William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and in a supplementary press statement also by the Secretary of State, to explain the full background for his action and to strike an indirect blow at the opposition to the pact.

Mr. Stimson's letter to Mr. Borah pertinently points out a number of specific facts relating to demand for the confidential memoranda. He cites the fact that both he and Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of Navy, appeared in person before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and were examined at length. That a large number of naval officers were heard, most of them summoned by the opponents of the treaty.

That two members of the American delegation are members of the committee and are familiar with every phase of the negotiations; that there are absolutely no concealed understandings in connection with the treaty, nor any commitments other than appear in the treaty, and above all the question of whether the treaty should or should not be ratified must

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Student Farming Yields $3.71 for $1 in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—For every dollar the State of North Carolina spends in teaching vocational agriculture in the rural schools, those who take the prescribed courses get back an average of $3.71 from products grown in practice projects, it was announced by Roy H. Thomas, state supervisor of agricultural education.

The cost of teaching vocational agriculture in 119 high schools last year was about $240,000, and the crops grown by the students in these schools yielded an income of $1,090,420. This was the largest income for any one year realized from practice projects. A total of 8203 students participated.

Of these pupils, 4025 were all-day pupils who were farm boys regularly enrolled in the high schools, while 4179 attended evening classes, most of them being adult farmers living in the school areas who took advantage of the opportunity to organize themselves into agricultural classes.

Following is a partial list of the projects carried out by pupils: Cotton improvement by use of better seed and cultural methods, 6827 acres; corn improvement by pure-bred seed, 350 acres; improved fertilizer practices, 2652 acres; soil improvement by introducing legume crops, 6250 acres. In addition coöperative shipments of 112 cars of swine, 52 cars of poultry, 192 cars of potatoes and 7000 bushels of certified seed were made.

Mysterious Radio Sending Station Is Located With Direction Finder

NEW YORK (AP)—Research is credited by federal agents with the discovery of an unlicensed radio station believed used by bootleggers to communicate with ships at sea.

Search for the illegal station was started four weeks ago when Wendell Patten, a coast guardsman, picked up strange signals while listening in on the station radio set. Discovery of the station's location seemed an almost hopeless task, but June 6 federal agents raided an apparently vacant house in Brooklyn and found the station that investigators said would be there.

The device used was a direction finder, a small set with a loop antenna, a number of which had been set up in various parts of the city. Calculations were made on the basis of sound volume. After experimenting for several weeks, lines drawn on a map of Brooklyn and based on the sound volume crossed in front of 1759 Troy Avenue.

Although the direction finder said the station must be there, the federal men found an apparently vacant two-story frame house, on the roof of which no radio wires could be seen. For several days, however, the agents lay in wait and noted that two men would sneak into the building each night before the signals started.

They finally raided the house and found a set carefully secreted, and an operator. While they were there another operator arrived. The antennæ had been concealed in the attic and the short-wave sender in the cellar. The transmitter and tubes were hidden in a side wall of the house. The two men were held in $7500 bail each on charges of operating an unlicensed station. They gave their names as James Leo Pelkey, 28, and Harry C. Willis, 42.

POLES AND GERMANS DRAW UP TWO REPORTS

WARSAW (AP)—The Polish and German mixed commission appointed to establish the facts of a recent border incident in which one man was killed failed to agree upon a joint report after lengthy deliberations on June 7.

Each delegation drafted a separate report and agreed that these should be presented jointly to both Governments.

Spanning an Avenue of Banks

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

At the Head of LaSalle Street, the Wall Street of Chicago, This Great Building, 44 Stories in Height of Marble and Limestone, Is Set in the Midst of a Banking Center With Combined Total Assets of More Than $2,500,000,000. The Great Trading Hall Is Five Stories High Containing More Than 18,000 Square Feet of Space Unobstructed by Pillars. Different Rooms are Provided for Trading in Securities.

VATICAN EAGER FOR CONCORDAT ON MALTA ISSUE

Negotiations Must Await, However, Retirement of Present Premier

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—It is generally assumed that the Vatican will shortly issue a White Book in reply to the British diplomatic correspondence exchanged between the Papal Secretary of State and the British Minister accredited to the Holy See on the Malta dispute. Vatican authorities have been preparing material which should throw new light on the action taken by the Maltese bishops against the island's Premier, Lord Strickland.

Before releasing the White Book, however, the Vatican wishes to make a careful examination of the British Blue Book, expected to be in the hands of the Pope June 7. The Vatican still maintains that the Malta dispute is essentially a religious one and was recognized as such by the British Government when it requested the Pope to send an apostolic visitor to Malta to inquire into the controversy which had arisen between the Maltese Government and local religious authorities last year.

Report Never Published

The report submitted to the Pope by Monsignor Robinson has never been published and, it is reported, has not even been communicated to the British Government.

As a rule the Vatican never makes public any confidential reports it receives from its representatives, but owing to the very serious character of the present dispute with the British Government the Vatican might make an exception to the general rule.

It was on the Robinson report that the Vatican based all of its policy in

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DON'T PICK FLOWERS, TOURISTS ARE ASKED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A plea to lovers of nature to leave wild flowers where they can be enjoyed by everybody instead of carrying them off, has just been made here by the Izaak Walton League of America.

"It has been the custom of thousands of tourists, vacationists, picnickers and outdoor enthusiasts to pick a large quantity of wild flowers every summer," the statement says. "Small trees, plants, and bulbs have been taken from the fields and woodlands in alarming numbers, some of which were successfully used to beautify private property, but the largest percentage, unfortunately, finally wound up in the family ash can or garbage collector's wagon."

Ekman Again Forms Swedish Ministry

By the Associated Press

Stockholm

CARL GUSTAF EKMAN, head of the People's Party, and Premier from 1926 to 1928, formed a new ministry June 6 with himself as Premier and Minister of Defense. Baron Ramel takes the other outstanding post, that of Foreign Minister.

The new Premier succeeds Arvid Lindman, who resigned with his Cabinet, after being defeated on a proposed increase in tariff duties.

Britain to Examine Soviet Propaganda, Commons Is Told

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Machinery has been set up to investigate the mystery of Soviet propaganda, Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons June 6, replying to Opposition criticism of the Government's failure to obtain cessation of this propaganda here and elsewhere, particularly in India.

While refusing to take precipitate action Mr. Henderson said the Government intended the matter to be thoroughly sifted. He was not going to try to persuade the House that propaganda was not going on, but he had to be able to bring the guilt home to the Soviet Government before he could act.

If they broke relations at this stage on the propaganda issue with the present economic position of the country they would merely dam the flow of orders now beginning to come in from Russia without having any guarantee that there would be the slightest diminution in propaganda. But having set up machinery to investigate the question the Government would, at the right time, take appropriate action. He would have thought the mere fact that the Government had indicated dissatisfaction with the present position would have satisfied Opposition members, Mr. Henderson declared.

The result they all desired was to bring about cessation in propaganda and to satisfy themselves, if it continued, that a Government with whom they were in friendly relations was not responsible. All sorts of information had been circulated for years and it was nearly impossible to divide the wheat from the chaff. If the investigation showed that the Soviet Government was responsible for the propaganda Mr. Henderson thought the British Government would do one of two things—either tell the House they were going "to break with the position" or ask the House to release them from their pledge to insist on the cessation of propaganda. The tone of the debate indicated the House was unlikely to consent to any such release.

BOARD OF TRADE OF CHICAGO PUTS UP NEW BUILDING

44-Story Edifice Soars in Midst of Banks—Cost $22,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Forty-four stories of marble and limestone being completed at the head of LaSalle Street, the Wall Street of the West, give a new character to the financial center of Chicago. The Board of Trade Building celebrating its opening June 9, is a commanding structure in the modern skyscraper style, spanning an avenue of banks.

To put this description into appropriate financial terms, the new edifice is a $22,000,000 investment set among banks five of which value their total resources at $2,500,000,000.

On account of the size of the main trading room, the question of noise had to receive major attention. The architects, Holabird and Root, used acoustical material on the ceiling and covered the floor with rubber tile. With this treatment there won't be any echo, it is promised.

In an official proclamation issued by Mayor Thompson Wednesday, June 11, has been designated as census day in recognition of the city's growth as indicated by the 1930 census and as characterized by the proclamation as "the greatest growth in population ever recorded by any city in the world's history."

The ringing of the stop trading gong at the Chicago Stock Exchange at noon will be the cue for beginning the official celebration in LaSalle Street, where the exchange and the Board of Trade have planned joint festivities.

Chicago's city hall bell, partly melted in the fire of 1871, recast and used ever since by the Board of Trade, has at last been retired with honors. Its future home will be the Chicago Historical Society, to which it was presented.

FRENCH CHAMBER THANKS EDGE FOR AID

CALAIS, France (AP)—Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador to France, emerged on June 7 from what he described on the previous night as a "double-barreled barrage" of American tariff criticisms at Roubaix and Tourcoing and came to Calais into an atmosphere of peace because Congress has dropped the proposed increased duties on lace. Instead of a list of troubles, the Ambassador was given thanks because Calais feels that the "menace of ruin" has been lifted.

"We know," said Leon de Croix, president of the Chamber of Commerce, at a luncheon, "that you were favorable to our cause in this difficult question and I beg you to accept an expression of all our gratitude."

PRINCE CAROL MAY BE KING OF RUMANIA

Makes Dramatic Re-Entry Into Bucharest After Five Years' Exile

ARRIVES IN CAPITAL BY AN AIRPLANE

Juliu Maniu May Be Called Upon to Reorganize Government

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Prince Carol, whose amours have disturbed his country's politics for 10 years, returned to Bucharest by airplane on June 6 after five years' absence, and it is reported that he will be proclaimed King of Rumania. For the last three years his young son Michael has been King.

Carol came back home attired in the uniform of a Rumanian general, although bearing the name given him by Parliament after his renunciation of the throne, Carol Caraiman. Friends met him at Cotroceni Airdrome and went with him to the Royal Palace, where he talked with his brother Nicholas, who is a member of the Regency Council.

Later he was received by the Minister of Interior and the Premier, Juliu Maniu, who immediately convoked an all-night session of the Cabinet to determine what place the Prince-father could take in the Government under the Rumanian Constitution.

The Cabinet met again, and adjourned so that Mr. Maniu could attend a meeting of the Regency Council. Shortly afterward the Premier announced that he would await a royal proclamation of Carol's return and then would resign. It was believed he would be asked to form a new Government of concentration of all the parties.

The populace and the army received word of the errant Prince's arrival with enthusiasm. The news spread rapidly, but it was not until June 7 that the Government issued an official communiqué, stating simply that the father of the King was in Bucharest, and that the Cabinet had met to consider the situation. The nation was quiet.

It was believed here that Queen Marie, his mother, while cognizant of his intention to return, left here on June 6 for Oberammergau, ostensibly to see the Passion Play, knowing of his daring coup. She was supposed generally to have planned meeting her oldest son somewhere in Germany and talking the situation over with him.

Prince Nicholas will leave Bucharest June 18 on a long European trip, and Princess Helen, mother of Michael and divorced wife of Carol, is expected not to remain. It was expected here that in some manner a way would be found for Carol to replace Nicholas as the royal representative on the Regency Council. At first there was said to be no immediate desire on his part or that of his partisans to raise him to the throne, at least immediately, and the reversal of this decision aroused great surprise.

His return was the result of negotiations with friends and emissaries of the Peasant Party Government covering months, but was opposed strongly by the Liberal Party led by Vintila Bratianu.

It was said this opposition extended as far as advances to Prince Charles, second Belgian Prince, to ask him to take the throne left vacant in 1927 by King Ferdinand, and occupied now by the boy King, Michael Carol, hearing of the situation, thought it better to risk all while it was not too late, and decided upon his surprising and dramatic visit.

Carol left Munich for Bucharest June 6, first wiring Colonel Precup of his departure. At Cluj, reports said, several military planes hopped off to receive the Prince, who was forced to land at Arad at 5 p. m. for refueling. Arriving at Cluj at 6 p. m., Carol donned a general's uniform and hopped off for Bucharest, where he landed at 10 p. m., being met by officers and his brother, Prince Nicholas. He then proceeded to Cotroceni Palace.

In the first conference between Carol and Mr. Maniu, respecting Carol's return, Carol said he had come back to Rumania because of the bad economic situation of the country. His previous renunciation, he said, had occasioned grave uncertainty concerning Rumania at home and abroad. He then told the Premier that his work would be to restore Rumania's prestige and welfare.

Queen Marie Is No Longer Political Force in Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Recent days have marked the retirement of Queen Marie from her position of a political force of the first rank in Rumania. This relinquishment of power and authority was not an altogether voluntary act but was one of the measures imposed by the exigencies of Rumania's political development. The matter of the future place and position of Queen Marie was one of the many difficult problems which the Maniu Government inherited and it has been solved in as dignified and tactful a manner as possible.

Hereafter on all state occasions the first place of honor beside the King will be given to his mother, Princess Helen. And this is not inappropriate since Helen is a woman of quiet, firm and exemplary character, who has never thrust herself forward, never openly complained in very trying and humiliating circumstances, and has

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THOMAS DUDLEY TABLET PLACED IN STATE HOUSE

Memorial Erected by Family to a Four-Times Governor of Massachusetts

The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association placed a bronze tablet in a corridor of the State House in Boston on June 7 to memorialize the career of Thomas Dudley who came to Salem on the Arbella in 1630 and thereafter served continuously in the affairs of the Massachusetts Bay Colony until he passed on in 1653. This ceremony precedes by only a few days the reënactment at Salem of the arrival of the Arbella with its passengers bringing the patent from Charles I.

Thomas Dudley was born in England in 1576, it is thought at Northampton. In his early years he was a page to the Earl of Northampton. At the age of 21 he was serving under Henry of Navarre at Amiens. By 1597 he was secretary to Justice Augustine Nichols of Faxton. In the unrest which preceded the coming of the Puritans to Massachusetts Dudley fell in with Winthrop, Saltonstall and the others and in April, 1630, having secured the desired patent, the company set sail for Salem.

When the Puritans had arrived in Salem Dudley became a deputy governor until 1634 when he was elected Governor; again in 1640, and in 1645 and yet again in 1650 he occupied the office. At other times he was a member of the Court of Assistants. In 1644 he was elected by the General Court to be the first Commander-in-Chief of the united train bands of Massachusetts Bay, carrying the title of Sergeant-Major-General. He was intensely active in the establishing of Harvard College and in 1650 was one of the signers of its charter.

Address of Welcome

The address of welcome was made by Dr. Alfred Church Lane, who said, in part:

"I am glad, not merely as a descendant but as a man of science, to have a part in the unveiling of this tablet to Governor Thomas Dudley, one of the three adventurers (that is, stockholders) who undaunted by financial loss and other difficulties survived the first winter and remained to be a leader of the Puritans all his life. The Puritans left an indelible stamp by their dogged determination to have things right and to uphold the truth as they saw it."

The major address at the unveiling exercises was delivered by Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, a member of the Family Association. Dr. Eliot said, in part:

"In behalf of the Governor Thomas Dudley Association I beg to present to the Commonwealth this tablet commemorative of the life and service of Thomas Dudley, first Deputy-Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and for four terms Governor.

"Dudley was a man of 54 when he sailed for New England on the Arbella with Winthrop and Saltonstall and the rest. With him came his wife Dorothy Dudley, his son Samuel, a youth of 21, and his daughters Anne, Patience, Sarah and Mercy. Anne was already the bride of stout young Simon Bradstreet, afterward in his turn Governor of the Colony.

"In all his varied career as a leader of the Massachusetts Colony, Dudley showed himself a resolute administrator, a rigid disciplinarian, and, above all, a man who had a pervading sense of the immediate presence of God in the world and of his own accountability to God.

"We discovered, then, in him the elements of power which have always profoundly affected the life of humanity."

Annual Pilgrimage Made

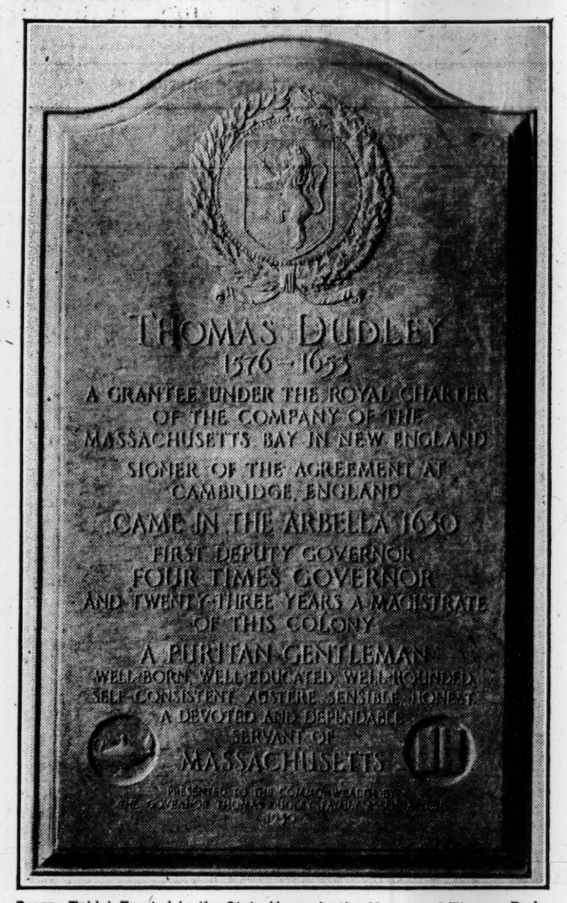
After luncheon at the Boston City Club members of the association undertook their annual pilgrimage to various points of interest in and around Boston which are directly associated with the history of Governor Dudley. At the First Church in Boston there are four large memorial tablets to the four founders of the original church, one of whom was Gov. Thomas Dudley. The Dudley Gate at Harvard University was presented to the university by Caroline Phelps Stokes, a descendant of the Governor and one-time overseer of Harvard thus honored. This gate was erected in 1915.

The Charter of Harvard College had been placed on view for members of the association to see, in Widener Library.

In 1630 Thomas Dudley built his home in what is now Dunster Street, Cambridge. A stone slab marks the spot. The Dudley Willow, so called, standing at the junction of Mt. Auburn and Hawthorn Streets, is thought to be a descendant of one of the many trees in the mile and a half of stockade which Thomas Dudley, then Deputy Governor, built around Cambridge as protection from the Indians.

In Eliot Square, Roxbury, is the so-called Parting Stone, which was placed in 1711 by Chief Justice Paul Dudley, grandson of Thomas Dudley; from this point the road to the left led to Dedham and Providence. The First Church in Roxbury, founded in 1631, contains a tablet to the memory of four Dudleys.

Memorial to Former State Governor



Bronze Tablet Erected in the State House to the Memory of Thomas Dudley, Placed There by the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association

Tonight at the Pops

Hungarian March	Berlioz
Overture, "Barber of Seville"	Rossini
Slavonic Dance No. 3	Dvořák
Fantasia, "Aida"	Verdi
Prelude, "Die Meistersinger"	Wagner
"At Dawning"	Cadman-Herbert
Overture Solennelle, "1812"	Tchaikovsky
Selection, "Mlle. Modiste"	Herbert
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows"	Vollstedt
"American Patrol"	Meacham

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual banquet, John Ericsson Republican Club of Massachusetts; speakers, Gov. Frank G. Allen, Senator Gaspar G. Bacon and Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall; Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Reunion banquet, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association; speakers, Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, chairman of the corporation-elect, and Dr. Compton, president-elect; Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, national conference of social work, National Probation Association, Swiss Room, 8; dance, Gamma Kappa Nu (Beta), State Suite, 8.

Theaters

Wilbur—"Broken Dishes."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Albert F. Gilmore, member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in New High School Auditorium, Central Street, 3:30.

Field and Forest Club; Ramblers' meeting; subject, "Nature in New England"; home of Messrs. Jones and Taylor, 395 W. Emerson Street, Melrose, 4.

Hotel Statler; meeting, Family Welfare Society, Parlor A.

EVENTS MONDAY

Copley-Plaza; meeting, American Federation of Musicians, all day, through Saturday; luncheon, national conference of social work, Association of Community Chests and Councils, Swiss Room, 1; meeting, Association of Community Chests and Councils, 3.

Hotel Statler; meeting, Child Welfare Association, Georgian Room, all day; meeting and luncheon, Family Welfare Society, meeting, 9; luncheon, 12:30; breakfast, American Association of Social Workers, Parlor C, 9.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: 18th century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and illustrated books by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings (by early New England artists). Works by Massachusetts painters under the auspices of the Copley Society. Through June 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors. Peasant paintings of Japan. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open 9 to 5 weekdays, Sundays 1:30 to 5, holidays all day. Rare dolls of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries from the Rose Hollingsworth and Mrs. F. W. Pitts collections. Gems and gem stones. Drawings of cats by Foujita with prose poem, labels by Michael Joseph (last week). General collections of natural history and the peoples of many lands. Send for dinosaur booklet. Mildred E. Manter, director.

Doll and Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Nine paintings by Charles H. Davis.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Copley Gallery, 158 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Rebecca Lindon Smith Taylor. Through June 7. Water colors by American artists.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by George Pearse Ennis. Through June 7.

Mrs. Fancourt's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Work by Louise Upton Brumback, Leon Kroll, Bernard Karfiol, Kenneth Bates, Francis Speight, Margaret Sargent, Kent, Sloan, Resen, Gibbs, Ernest Thurn, Marian MacIntosh, Littlefield Schulhof, Moffett, Frank Carson, Henrietta King, Herbert Patrick, E. Romano, Robert Wade and Chester Douglas. Through June 13.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street—Paintings by Carl H. Nordstrom.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 486 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

Dartmouth Bookstall, 265 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of birds, hand carved and painted, by Robert W. Means.

Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design—Drawings by old and modern masters.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with showers tonight; fresh southwest shifting to west winds.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and Sunday; cooler except on southeast coast; fresh to strong southwest shifting to west winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and probably Sunday morning; cooler in New Hampshire and Vermont and slightly warmer on the east Maine coast tonight and Sunday; fresh southwest shifting to west winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	72	Memphis	62
Atlantic City	64	Montreal	66
Boston	69	Nantucket	62
Buffalo	52	New Orleans	72
Calgary	48	New York	70
Charleston	74	Philadelphia	74
Chicago	48	Pittsburgh	60
Denver	50	Portland, Me.	62
Des Moines	52	Portland, Ore.	56
Eastport	52	San Francisco	52
Galveston	74	St. Louis	58
Hatteras	76	St. Paul	50
Helena	56	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	72	Tampa	76
Kansas City	58	Washington	70
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:21 p. m., Sunday 9:53 a. m
Height of tides 10.4 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

ZEPPELIN RESTS AT HOME BASE IN FRIEDRICHSHAFEN

Receives Tumultuous Welcome on Return From Tour of Two Americas

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin rested June 6 at her home base. At the end of a history-making voyage which had carried her to North and South America, over a portion of Africa and twice across the equator in 19 days.

Dodging electrical storms in southern France, the Graf made a detour to Germany, turning aside from her customary course in the Rhone Valley and passing over Solestre, near the Swiss frontier.

The last two days of the Graf's voyage were made memorable by, first, the most unseasonable weather Spain has witnessed in years, and again by just such an atmospheric disturbance as all but wrecked Dr. Hugo Eckener's giant dirigible in 1929 when she was forced to abandon an Atlantic crossing at a point near the suburbs of Valence and finally landed near Toulon.

A wildly enthusiastic throng greeted the returning voyagers at the end of her seventh transatlantic crossing. The city from end to end was bedecked by flags in honor of the homecoming air liner. As the great craft came in sight of her hangars at a few minutes after 7:22 p. m. (1:22 p. m. E. S. T.), cannon were fired, sirens shrieked and the bells of all churches began to ring.

The police with difficulty succeeded in holding back the ever increasing crowd from the roped inclosure. It was an equally difficult task to escort Lehmann and Captain Fleming, who arrived with a director of the Maybach Company.

Soon after the ship was tied to her mast the Graf's commander began to make plans for other activities of the Zeppelin which will keep the dirigible in the air much of the time.

Those who greeted the homecoming ship had waited for hours. The local band struck up "Deutschland lied," nd the crowd sang an accompaniment with fervor.

Showing its landing flag, the Zeppelin gracefully descended and the ground crew quickly caught the lowered ropes, and the Graf was slowly dragged into its familiar berth.

Among the notables present was Friedrichshafen's Burgomaster, Herr Schnitzler, who presented a huge laurel wreath to Dr. Eckener. The veteran commander responded briefly.

600 Men at 'Tech' to Receive Degrees

Graduation exercises of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be held at 11 a. m. next Tuesday, when a class of approximately 600 men, of which some 400 comprise the class of 1930, will receive degrees at the hands of Dr. Samuel W. Stratton. With him on the platform will be Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, who was inaugurated June 6 president of the institute.

The commencement orator will be Sir William Bragg, British natural scientist, who in conjunction with his son, W. L. Bragg, received the Nobel Prize for studies in X-rays and crystals in 1915. The honor of the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society came to him in 1916, and in the following year he and his son received the Gold Medal of the Societe Italiana della Scienze.

The graduation exercises will be opened by Alexander Macomber, chief marshal. The invocation will be given by the Rev. Russell Henry Stafford, rector of the Old South Church.

Following Sir William's address, Maj. Robert Arthur will administer the oath of office to those students who are candidates for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Brig.-Gen. William E. Cole will then make a brief address, following which Dr. Stratton will announce the award of fellowships and other scholastic honors, and award degrees to the graduating class.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS HONORS ARE AWARDED

Under terms of the Paige Traveling Scholarship of the Museum of Fine Arts which she has won, Miss Frances L. Dalton of Andover will receive $1500 for a year's study abroad. This scholarship, established in 1899, goes to the leading student in the Arts Museum school each year.

Two Charles A. Cummings traveling scholarships for men in the design department have been awarded to Philio Fox of Lawrence, and Nobuji Yoshida of Boston. The Mrs. David A. Hunt scholarship in sculpture, entitling the winner to one year of study abroad goes to George W. Miller of Belmont. Three resident Hunt scholarships providing tuition and cash awards, were taken by Dwight Brown, Bertha King and Catharine Marble. Irene M. Higgins of Hyde Park won the Helen Hamblen scholarship.

Shells of Brilliant Fire Bursting in Air Before Technology's Lighted Dome

BOSTON GREETS TERCENTENARY
Charles River Basin Display Watched by Thousands of Interested Spectators Lining Its Esplanade. Huge Searchlights Flood the Sky.

The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary was spectacularly ushered in by Boston last evening with a great pageant of light and sound when a great fireworks display, accompanied by the music of many school bands, centered over the Charles River Basin. On the Massachusetts Institute of Technology side of the river thousands of alumni, gathered in the first day of their reunions, lined the shore to watch the spectacle; on the green of the Esplanade, more thousands stood and watched great shells of brilliant fire burst in the air, making designs of purple and gold and crimson and green and smoky white.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology coöperated with Boston municipal authorities by turning on several score floodlights of tremendous candle power to light the great dome of the central building and the impressive angles of the various other units that make the buildings. The incident served the dual purpose of coöperating in this entre-acte to the Tercentenary and Technology's own observance of the inauguration of the new president, Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, who was inducted to office yesterday.

For the illumination on the Basin two barges were anchored at midstream. Some of the windows along the now famous "water side" of Beacon Street were illumined as they are at the holiday season and added to the pageantry of light. The new lights installed by the Metropolitan District Commissioner were turned on with the coming of darkness, the lights at Technology were turned on promptly at 9 o'clock and a moment later great searchlights from the Army Base, mounted on trucks, were adding their brilliant rays to the scene.

Boston University Gives Scholarships

Boston University's School of Religious Education awarded its Studley scholarships to seven members on June 6, at the annual Recognition Day services held at the First Methodist-Episcopal Church.

The winners were Lois M. Hwang, Foochow, China; Victoria W. Tsahova, Sofia, Bulgaria; Edward P. Simms, Cambridge; Lillian A. Teeters, Washington; Anna R. Nuttall, Shreveport, La.; Bernice Meredith, Sactorville, Pa., and Clarence Krebs, Cold Spring, Ky.

Class scholarships of $100 each went to William W. Patterson, Cumberland, Md.; Margaret E. Gailey, Rochester, N. Y.; juniors: Lorine E. Lowe, Bellefontaine, O., Felix G. Davis, Harrisburg, Pa.; sophomores; $60 each to Elizabeth E. Kempton, Brockton, and Arthur D. Simonds, Jr., Malden, sophomores.

The 13 winners of Sigma Keys were announced as Viola E. Allen, Arlington; Evelyn Alter, Brookline; Caroline Greene Clair, Dorchester; Alice Kathryn Fay, East Weymouth; Catherine Margaret Fleming, Somerville; Edith Isabel Hager, Plymouth; Ruth Edna Hopkins, Bridgeport, Conn.; Elinor Adams Hunt, Halifax; Frances Ida Lavine, Worcester; Edna Mae Lewis, Dorchester; Marion Eliott Rich, West Somerville; Alice Rosenberg, Roxbury.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent; discount rates for short bills and three months 2 7/8 per cent.

BOSTON MAN HEADS THE TERCENTENARY

The general council of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., June 6 elected Mason Sears of Dedham, president.

Mr. Sears is a native of Boston and is a graduate of Harvard University. He served with the heavy artillery during the war and is a member of the Dedham Post American Legion. Following his graduation from Harvard Mr. Sears spent considerable time in the State Department at Washington and later in the foreign service of the department at Peiping, China.

HOOVER REFUSES TO GIVE UP DATA OF NAVAL PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

rest upon the language of the document itself, "and not on extraneous matter."

Statement by Stimson

"I am well aware," Mr. Stimson declared in his supplemental press statement commenting on his letter to Mr. Borah, "that some of the opponents of the treaty are likely to say that these confidential papers are being kept confidential in order to cover up some secret understanding or some mistake or indiscretion of the American delegates. That is nonsense. There were no such agreements or understandings. There were no commitments made by the American delegation except those contained in the treaty itself which is public and before the Senate. That paper represents the full measure of American rights and obligations and the work of the delegation must be judged by that.

"In the interest of the ratification of the treaty by our Senate, I should be only too glad to have every step in the negotiations known and every confidential paper published, for it would only show that the American delegation served their country with zeal and success and were at the same time fair to their colleagues from other countries and sincerely desirous of promoting an agreement fair to all. But unfortunately a complicated negotiation such as this cannot be carried throughout without many, many private talks and discussions, man to man; many tentative suggestions and proposals.

Confidences Exchanged

"Delegates from other countries come and tell you in confidence of their troubles at home and of their differences with other countries and with other delegates; they tell you of what they would do under certain circumstances and would not do under other circumstances, and some of these confidences necessarily get into confidential cables and reports. Now if these reports and cables should become public, or if the members of the American delegation should reveal these confidences on the witness stand, who would ever trust an American delegation in another conference?

"This is a consideration which must particularly be kept in mind in disarmament conferences, for as I have said already publicly many times, disarmament is a continuous process involving many steps and many confidences. The London conference is only one such step; many others must follow and it is especially important that the reputation of the American name for integrity and reliability shall be scrupulously preserved.

"Washington's views have been consistently followed by American presidents in such matters ever since."

The request for the confidential papers on the private negotiations and communications was made by Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, who is leader of the Senate big-navy opposition to the treaty and who is preparing a prolonged contest against ratification of the pact. The demand for the Geneva records was made by George Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire. Both motions were approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and transmitted by Mr. Borah, the chairman.

Mr. Borah agrees with the position of the President in the matter. Confidential memoranda relating to the negotiations of the Executive, he declares, are not subject to scrutiny by Congress, unless the Executive desires to make them available.

CAROL RETURNS TO RUMANIA AFTER FIVE YEARS' EXILE

(Continued from Page 1)

served as an inspiration to all who knew her. No member of the Rumanian royal family is so deserving as she to hold the place of honor beside the boy King.

For many years Queen Marie has been the most forceful and commanding member of the royal family. When the boy King, Michael, Marie's grandson, ascended the throne three years ago, she still continued to exercise a decisive influence on Rumanian politics through her youthful son, Nicholas, one of the three regents.

On every critical occasion of vital importance, however, Juliu Maniu has faced the Queen's open or covert opposition very firmly and has always prevented her from forcing any state decision which would not have been in accord with the will of the majority of the people, while now he has gone a step further and definitely relegated Her Majesty even formally to a second place.

FILES NOMINATION PAPERS

G. Farnham Smith, Representative from Concord, took out papers, June 6, for the Republican nomination for representative from the Thirteenth Middlesex District.

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NORTH DAKOTA TEMPERANCE FORCES COMBINE

Plans Under Way to Oppose Referendum on State Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FARGO, N. D.—Temperance forces of this State are being drawn together in an organization called the "Constitution Defenders of North Dakota" with a view to presenting a united front to the opponents of prohibition.

Formation of this new group is based upon the belief that this great farming State, which has stood in the dry column ever since it was received into the Union 41 years ago with prohibition a part of its Constitution, has been selected by the wets for the next move in their efforts to undermine national prohibition through state action.

The Constitution Defenders, whose organization was perfected in April, include the Anti-Saloon League of North Dakota and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and are understood to have the co-operation of the North Dakota Women's Clubs. The name was selected because prohibition, written into the State Constitution in 1889, has withstood all attacks made upon it thus far by the wet forces, always without central organization.

The Rev. Thomas W. Gales, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of North Dakota, organized four years ago, announces that the new organization is ready to oppose the referendum on state prohibition which the wet forces promise for this year. A plan of organization intended to reach into the most remote hamlets of the State has been worked out by the Constitution Defenders, to enlist as its organizers more than 3000 citizens.

A committee of 40 to head the state group has been accepted and the organization personnel is intended to reach into every county precinct of the State.

Assurance that there will be a prohibition referendum comes from Howard Wood of Fargo. He is an associate of Arthur C. Townley, who some 10 years ago dominated North Dakota politically as head of the Nonpartisan League, and who today is recognized as leader of the wets.

Mr. Wood stated he was putting referendum petitions into circulation at once and that Mr. Townley also will supervise their circulation. The wets do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining 20,000 signatures before July 8, the number needed to place the measure before the voters next November.

Mr. Townley, running for a seat in the national House of Representatives in the third North Dakota district, has announced that the aim of the wets is to repeal the dry amendment in the state Constitution and also to memorialize Congress to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment to the national Constitution.

The American Temperance League, organized by Townley to oppose prohibition, is likely to furnish the nucleus for the wets in the western part of the State. It is stated here that the Moderation League of New York evidently is behind the move in this State and that a representative of that organization has headquarters in Minot. It also is stated that the wets here have united on government control as a program.

A vote this year would be the second in three years on the state prohibition laws. The 1928 referendum resulted in a scanty dry victory, 51.8 per cent of 206,000 ballots being voted in support of enforcement of prohibition in the State.

Adoption by the state Democratic Party of a wet platform as their paramount issue is seen as an aid to the wets.

Alumni College to Convene July 9

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EASTON, Pa.—The second annual session of the first Alumni College in this country will convene at Lafayette College here July 9, with approximately 100 graduates in attendance.

John C. Merrian, president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, will be a visiting lecturer. He will have for his lecture subject, "The Appreciation of Nature in Day to Day Living." Other visiting lecturers will be Albert Bushnell Hart, professor emeritus in government at Harvard, and Frederic William Wile, political analyst.

A complete course in football, designed for coaches, will be given under the direction of G. Herbert McCracken, Lafayette's football coach. The course will cover the theory and practice of all the fundamentals of the game. Golf, at the Northampton Country Club, is on the schedule for the alumni for every afternoon. A garden party for the alumni will be given by Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of the college. The actual academic work occupies only the morning hours, with the afternoon and evening set aside for recreation, so that amusement as well as educational opportunities are provided the students. The course is offered to the alumni as a new and productive way of spending a vacation.

Hollywood Scorned by New Zealander

LONDON (AP)—Sir James Parr, high commissioner for New Zealand, denounced in unmistakable terms American films, at a meeting of the British Empire Film Institute in the House of Commons on June 5.

"It is horrible to think," he said, "of the British Empire receiving its education from the place called Hollywood. Many of the pictures (made in Hollywood) are decidedly anti-British in their attitude.

"A child once asked me if England had been in the war, such is the preponderance of American war pictures."

He said the films portrayed the worst or a travesty on American life and that serious results had accrued through the young people of the British Empire being brought up with American ideas and attitude toward life. This, he declared, would be unwholesome for the future of the Empire.

HARTLAND PRESENTED WITH TALL FLAGPOLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTLAND, Conn.—A 50-foot Nova Scotia spruce flagpole has been presented to the people of Hartland to be set up and used for the first time at the town's patriotic celebration June 17, when a tablet set in the millstone which ground flour for the Revolutionary soldiers will be dedicated, with exercises in which Governor Trumbull and national officers of many patriotic societies will take part. The donors of the flagpole are Dr. and Mrs. Irving G. Berg of New Rochelle, N. Y.

George H. Hollister, Superintendent of the Hartford park department, will plant a shoot of the historic Charter oak near the millstone as part of the exercises, according to the committee, of which George S. Godard, Connecticut State Librarian, is secretary.

DORCHESTER MASONS ENTERTAIN WHEELER

One of the biggest events in the history of Dorchester Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and an equally momentus event in the experience of Thomas H. H. Wheeler, Mayor of Dorchester, Eng., took place June 5, when the 300 members of the lodge acted as hosts to the distinguished English visitor.

The meeting was the occasion for a fraternal visitation to the lodge by Farquhar D. Carter, District Deputy Grand Master, and his official family, and a banquet followed by an exemplification of the Master Mason degree. Mayor Wheeler also visited the Dorchester Club on Talbot Avenue where he was made an honorary member.

CHURCH SOCIETIES TO SHARE $350,000

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Five church organizations will share equally approximately $350,000, it became known June 6 with the filing of an order in probate court for distribution of the residuary estate of Susan L. Bradley.

They are the American Bible Society of New York; trustees of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America; Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational), and the Congregational Home Missionary Society founded in New York City in 1826.

What's New for Gifts?

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By consulting the advertisements before you go shopping you will save yourself many steps, much time and effort. You will have the satisfaction of dealing with reliable merchants — and if you purchase a product nationally advertised in the Monitor you know that it is just as represented and of good value.

NOTE:—When you desire to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you naturally wonder where it can be obtained near by. Often this information may be found by consulting the advertisements of retail stores from your city published in the Monitor. Look for them.

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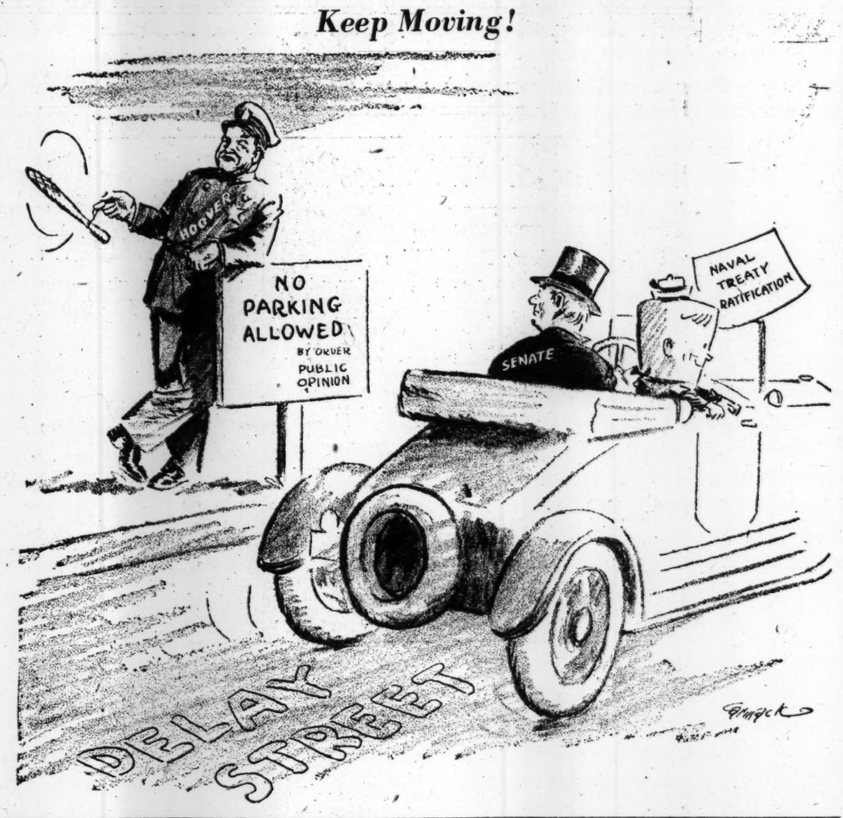

ROLE IN EMPIRE RULE ASSIGNED TO DOMINIONS

David Lloyd George Points Path for Future at Press Conference

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British Dominions must sooner or later face the question whether they are prepared to share responsibility with Britain in guiding and governing those immense Empire territories which have not yet become dominions, declared David Lloyd George at the Imperial Press Conference session here June 6.

In the meantime, he continued, the burden of responsibility will continue to fall on the center of the Empire and that center must be strengthened. Effective unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations was the next step, now that equality and independence were accomplished facts for the dominions and colonies. He hoped the forthcoming imperial conference would not shrink from discussing all problems of the Empire, but would discuss them freely and free from suspicions.

Sir Augustus Bartolo, Minister of Education in Malta, speaking of the services of Malta to the Empire, said although Malta was supreme in its own sphere it needed at times like the present the support of British public opinion and the driving force of British politics.

Beneath the surface of the present situation in Malta lay the serious issue whether Malta was to be really British or a mere appendage of Sicily. Sir Augustus said they only wished to establish the right of a Roman Catholic to be true to his church and at the same time true to his King and Empire. They were fighting to keep their heritage and remain in the Empire.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe, formerly Governor-General of New Zealand, at a dinner to the conference delegates, said there should be no weakening in the ruling hand in the Empire, though personally he saw no signs of any such weakening. In recent years, he added, Britain had spent £300,000,000 annually on foreign foodstuffs, whereas the Dominions badly needed larger markets. New Zealand butter and cheese were being sold almost at cost price at the present moment. Similarly the Dominions spent something like £500,000,000 on goods which did not come from the British Empire. The Empire could provide a large part of those goods.

Two Win Medals at Choate School

A class of 36 was graduated from Choate School in Brookline at the tenth Commencement exercises June 6. The class was addressed by MacGregor Jenkins.

Miss Eleanor Parker Dunning of Brookline received the school's gold medal for "general excellence of scholarship, for the literary ability shown in her editing of the school magazine, and for the finest kind of spirit and loyalty in all the activities of the school."

The name of Miss Elizabeth Whitney Walker of Waban was placed upon the school's silver cup for "excellence in athletics and sportsmanship, for outstanding good scholarship, and for a fine spirit of loyalty and coöperation." Miss Walker also received a silver medal for four years of perfect attendance.

Unitarians to Sail for Iceland June 14

On June 14, a large group of Unitarians will leave Boston for Iceland to engage in activities in connection with millennial celebrations of the founding of the Icelandic Parliament. Among them will be Gov. Frank G. Allen's appointees to represent Massachusetts, Dr. Louis C. Cornish, president of the American Unitarian Association, and Frank S. Cawley, professor of Icelandic literature at Harvard University.

The official delegate of the Unitarian Association will be Dr. George F. Patterson, who will carry the greetings of Lombard College to the banquet of educators to be held during the visit. From Iceland, the Unitarian group will go to various parts of Europe.

Among the other prominent members of the party will be Miss Abigail A. Eliot, who is the official delegate of the Federal Child's Bureau in Washington to conferences in Liege, Belgium; Dr. J. A. C. Auer, who gave a course of lectures in theology at the University of Iceland, two years ago; the Rev. Minna C. Budlong, field secretary of the General Alliance of Unitarian Women, and various other educators and social workers.

POWER OFFICIALS MEET IN CONFERENCE

LYNDONVILLE, Vt. (AP)—The second annual meeting of the northern division of the New England Power Association was held here June 6. The speakers were S. C. Moore, vice-president and general manager of the association; Arthur E. Pope, vice-president of the same organization, and Alonzo R. Williams, vice-president and general manager of the United Electric Railroad of Providence, R. I.

The attending delegation, which included 100 Boston officials, visited Fifteen Miles Falls dam and McIndoes dam.

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HARVARD GAMES WITH MINNESOTA URGED BY CLUBS

Football Series Proposed at Annual Meeting of Alumni Groups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A proposal for a home-and-home football series between Harvard University and the University of Minnesota received indorsement of the executive committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs at the final session of the annual meeting of the clubs here on June 6.

Henry A. Bellows, president of the Minnesota Harvard Clubs, who sponsored the proposal, emphasized that a Harvard-Minnesota football series would be in line with the aims of the Associated Club to bring Harvard into closer relationship with its alumni in the Northwest. The proposal is expected to be submitted to the Harvard Athletic Council.

Mr. Bellows also said that "the coming of the Associated Harvard Clubs to Minneapolis this week for the first time in 19 years is indicative of the fact that Harvard more and more is looking upon itself as the national university."

Valentine Named President

At the business meeting Joseph L Valentine '98, Chicago, was elected president of the Associated Clubs to succeed Nathan Hayward. Mr. Valentine previously served as one of the 13 regional vice-presidents, representing the central district. Nathan Pereless, Milwaukee, Wis., was reëlected secretary and Mackey Wells, treasurer. It was decided to hold the 1931 meeting at St. Louis.

Lauds House Plan

In submitting his report as chairman of the committee on schools, Frederick Winsor, headmaster of the Middlesex Preparatory School, expressed the hope that the Harvard house plan recently adopted to allow students to live together in small groups, would result in greater intellectual stimulus for the student body than has been possible at the university for the last 50 years.

"The house plan, reinforcing, as it will, the tutorial system," he said, "offers to the intellectually ambitious undergraduate ideal conditions for development. Obviously this new opportunity at Harvard should be offered to the best of the young men graduating from secondary schools everywhere, and it is a justifiable activity of Harvard alumni to hunt for the outstanding schoolboys in their localities and not only explain this opportunity to them but convince them of its value."

Thomas W. Slocumb '90, formerly president of the Associated Clubs, declared that there is danger in the tendency of educational institutions to demand higher scholastic standing as a means of reducing the number of students seeking degrees.

W. B. Donham, class of '98, dean of the Harvard business school, said that the salaries of professors must be increased "if the university is to endure."

Theodore Christianson, Governor of Minnesota, a guest at the annual dinner, said that the nation is indebted in great measure for the educational standards which came into being with the founding of Haarvard.

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OLD HICKORY

Far-Flung Nations Report Constructive Action for Peace Before Women's Group

Education in World Friendship, Abolition of Military Training, Among Concrete Plans Women Favor—Uphold Work of League of Nations

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—"The League of Nations should be the conscience of the world and not its war office," said Mrs. George Cadbury, Great Britain, in presenting the report of the peace committee to the International Council of Women in conference here, June 5. The report covered work for peace going on in countries all over the world.

Everywhere, Mrs. Cadbury said, people are turning their attention to the establishment of such works as lead toward peace. From Sweden came the report of the Government's grant of 25,000 crowns to peace societies. Australia reported a bill which would abolish the system of military training for boys over 16. France announced special training for teachers in the work of the League. "The United States and Canada are so full of work for peace," Mrs. Cadbury said, "that I wonder they can find time for anything else."

Latvia told how a peace journal had been established, Czechoslovakia of the desire for compulsory civil instead of compulsory military service. Indeed almost every country joined in the story of how they were following the wise way of teaching children the meaning of peace.

A special plea was made by France that a woman be asked to participate in the work of each preparatory commission which arranges the basis of discussion for conferences organized by the League. A resolution supported amendments to the League Covenant which will be submitted to the eleventh Assembly by a committee of jurists, recommending adoption of the General Act for arbitration and conciliation framed by the League in 1928. Satisfaction was expressed that the optional clause has been ratified by 27 countries and is expected soon to be ratified by others.

Other resolutions were carried urging reduction of armaments and expressed the desire of the International council to coöperate in work of the Committee for Intellectual Coöperation of the League. There was lively discussion over the proposal to appoint a day whereon the national councils should especially celebrate peace. May 18 was considered for many reasons an appropriate day and it was agreed that all detailed arrangements should be decided separately by each country. A special request was made for the careful study of League conventions and that pressure be brought to bear upon governments to carry out loyally in word and action conventions they had signed.

Questions relating to the protection of persons who are without nationality were raised by the Standing Committee on Emigration and Immigration in a resolution which expressed the desire that such measures as had been applied to Russian and Armenian refugees should be "extended to other analogous groups of refugees and persons who have lost their nationality" and recommending that the Council of the League of Nations should "take the necessary steps to carry out this purpose."

Need for the establishment of a system of international assurance was urged to enable women migrants to continue, in the country of immigration, the same payments as were made by them to an assurance fund in their country of origin, and which would provide for them in case of specified need.

Exhibit Impresses Value of Woodland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn. — The June flower show of the Connecticut Horticultural Society and the Connecticut Valley Garden Club included an exhibit showing the "before and after" effects of careless picnicking, abandoned automobiles, and countryside billboards. This exhibit was offered by the Garden Club of Hartford.

A wooded hillside, with spruce twigs and a mirrored brook, representing a cheerful picnic place, was depicted in one of three models. The model, entitled, "After the Picnic," showed papers strewn about, the brook widened from its marked sharp banks, trees bent from shape, rocks filled the picnic grounds and two decrepit-looking automobiles had transformed the beauty spot into a junk yard.

In another model, billboards advertising "hot dogs with mustard," gasoline and oils, automobiles and other widely advertised products, struck a jarring note in the otherwise pastoral scene. For the arrangement, prepared by the Billboard and Conservation Committee of the club, a special award of a bronze medal was made.

Hampden County Population 335,506

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Revised figures June 6 from the office of the Hampden County Supervisor of the census show that the population of the county is 335,506, an increase of 35,201 since the 1920 census and 8418 since the state census in 1925.

During the rechecking of the returns an error of 1064 was found in the early estimate for the city of Westfield. The corrected figures for that city show it has a population of 19,772. The earlier unofficial figures were 20,836.

The census reveals, in its final figures, a total of 10,207 unemployed in the county. The town of Tolland, with a population of 134 is the only place with no unemployed. Montgomery, a town with a population of 141, had one person unemployed and Holland with a population of 137 and Blandford with 544 citizens, reported one person unemployed in each place.

Boston Tower Fund Now Tops $47,000

That the people of Boston, Mass., are enthusiastic about the plan to preserve the famous old Boston "Stump," the St. Botolph Church Tower in Boston, England, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of this city and as a gesture of good will toward the people of England, is evidenced by the fact that already more than $47,000 of the necessary $50,000 has been subscribed.

The movement to preserve the Tower was started by Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, several months ago when he formed a committee of 650 of the leading citizens in Greater Boston to serve as sponsors. Feeling that everybody in Greater Boston should have an opportunity to lend their names to the project, the committee two weeks ago made known the movement to the public and gave them an opportunity to subscribe. Again the response was immediate.

It is the intention of the committee to close the campaign on June 24. Everybody in Greater Boston who cares to subscribe may do so by sending his contribution to Allan Forbes, treasurer, State Street Trust Company, Boston. The gift will be made in the name of the people of Boston. The names of all those who give will be placed in a book, without mention of the amounts they give, and kept in the Tower.

Stobbs to Retire From Congress

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The author of the Stobbs bill, which would remove minor offenses from the classification of felonies under the Jones law and which was passed by the National House of Representatives, June 7, had announced his retirement.

George R. Stobbs, who has been representative from the Fourth District in Congress since 1924, made the declaration on his return from Washington June 6. He gave as his reason the desire to devote more time to his law practice.

State Representative Slater Washburn immediately announced himself as candidate for the Republican nomination as his successor.

WILLIAM McADOO PASSES ON

NEW YORK (AP)—William McAdoo, chief magistrate of the City of New York and Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Administration of President Cleveland, passed on June 7. He represented the Seventh New Jersey District in Congress from 1883 to 1891, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1893 to 1897, served New York as Police Commissioner in 1904-05, and became chief city magistrate in 1910.

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Audio Compensation Newest Trend in Radio Set Design

'Perfect' Amplifier Falls Short—Highs and Lows Must Be Bolstered Up to Make Reproduction Sound Real

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Atlantic City, N. J.

RADIO sets are purchased by mankind and not mechanically perfect robots. While that may seem a very obvious statement, it is evidently this year's discovery by the radio set manufacturers. Tone quality has previously been aimed at a standard which consisted of the flat audio response curve of the laboratory. Now they find that the actual response of the listener is the answer to better radio.

It so happens that there is a wide variation in the auditory response of different people. Some are more sensitive to high notes. Others to low. Between our audio amplifier and the feeling the listener gets from music is the loudspeaker and the human ear. These two factors take the straight, technically perfect curve of a perfect amplifier and play all kinds of tricks with it.

Thus this year at the show finds leading set manufacturers featuring tone control devices. This is usually a knob which turned one way brings out the highs and turned the other brings out the lows. The average person will keep the knob in the middle. Those who need more boominess will turn it to the bass. Those who need more highs will turn it that way.

The real outstanding demonstration of this idea, however, was not shown in the radio receivers. It was demonstrated by Julius Aceves of the radio engineering consulting firm of Amy, Aceves & King in a paper presented to the Radio Club of America. Mr. Aceves, expert technician, is also a brilliant musician, an accomplished organist.

Here is a man who can see the robot idea of tone response but who is highly trained in a human appreciation of music as well. By whom else could this transition from the theoretical to the practical in tone reproduction be better made? Mr. Aceves has developed an amplifier which gives added response to both lows and highs, leaving the middle register as it is. Beside this, and playing into the same pair of dynamic speakers, was a perfectly flat resistance-coupled amplifier giving an even response to all notes in the entire scale.

Actual Comparisons

We all remember that when the best in quality has been desired in the past we have gone to resistance-coupled amplifiers, knowing we could be sure of good music. Well, Mr. Aceves put on some splendid Wagnerian orchestral music on a record. He played it on the resistance-coupled job.

It sounded good. Then he put in through his special amplifier. It sounded absolutely real. There was no comparison. It was very much better. It was by far the most perfect reproduction of orchestral music the writer has ever heard either from radio, records or films. For the first time the illusion of the orchestra being in the same room was perfectly carried over.

An organ record made in Hamburg, Germany, next was played. It was quite gorgeous on the compensating amplifier. The clarinet stops sounded like flutes on the technically perfect resistance amplifier. On the Aceves amplifier the clear, high reedy sound came through. Then on the bass. The huge low notes of an organ which I had always felt could never really be reproduced by technical means in the imposing manner in which they are heard on a big church organ, came through in all their majesty.

The point has been proved. What we need is a compensating amplifier with added highs and lows. The people listening proved that their ears, plus the speakers, did not give the necessary response to lows and highs, with a technically perfect audio amplifier, to make the music sound like it does in the original. In proving our imperfect response to this amplifier, however, we had at least proved that we were not robots.

This research has been developed primarily for talking picture equipment and while nothing definite could be learned it was understood that Facent and perhaps Warner Brothers would be the companies to put it into theaters. When they do, look for something splendid in talkie improvement.

Listening to this brilliant music, one wondered whether or not it would work out applied to home radio and phonograph reproduction. It was so brilliant and natural that unless handled carefully it would actually make it sound as though one had a 96-piece orchestra in the home. Put one of these in each of seventy apartments in a five-story modern apartment house and imagine the racket it would make. Doubtless, though, this idea will be applied to radio receivers this year in addition to the variable audio control we mentioned earlier in this story.

New Set Designs

Among really interesting sets this year we must make a bow to the new Westinghouse, G. E., R. C. A. Graybar superheterodyne. Here is a splendid example of refinement research on a given design. This year's superhet was shown to us at the Westinghouse booth. It has one stage of 224 R. F., a 224 first detector, a 227 oscillator, two 224's for the intermediate, a 227 for the second detector and a pair of 245's in push-pull for the audio stage. A 280 acts as the rectifier.

Ahead of the first R. F. tube is a pair of coupled circuits, insuring the elimination of cross talk, giving sharp tuning and last but not least a band pass filter effect for better tone quality. Passing through the first detector, the intermediate amplifier is designed along band pass lines which keep up the quality preserved in the first circuit right through to the detector. The set is smooth, consistently sensitive and the tone quality is the best, in relation to such sharp tuning, that we have ever heard.

This same set is provided with a remote control which is worth having. There are no noises as the set turns from station to station. The volume is simply controlled by a pair of buttons. The same motor which tunes the set also operates the volume control. Two control boxes are supplied which can be put in different rooms. Six stations can be automatically selected, the volume raised or lowered or the set shut off or on from either of these two points or at the set itself. Other standard receivers show similar refinements in design.

Television also had its place, with two commercial jobs being featured, the Jenkins and the Insuline. This television is of the experimental type, of course, not having reached the refinement stage that would be desired for the ordinary home but it offers a lot of fun for those who want to be first in seeing moving pictures on the air.

Another interesting feature is the small sets of the mantel clock type. Another type of small set is the midget console receiver which is just a very tiny console, ideal for modern apartment houses. One thing is certain, which should reassure our readers, and that is that nothing this year is going to make your present set obsolescent. These little refinements are not fundamental and half the manufacturers are not using them. But they are gradually going to be universally adopted, it seems.

In the meantime, look for a few new announcements in the fall. The writer is pretty sure that some concerns are holding out a couple of surprise packages until that time. But don't let that concern you. I do not believe that they, either, will be anything more than refinements.

What Is Good English?

Analyzing the "Oxford Accent"

BEFORE he leaves England, Douglas Fairbanks should certainly meet St. John Ervine, for on one point at least these two eminent men triumphantly agree with each other. Both detest the Oxford accent—so much so that Mr. Fairbanks refers to it as a "twang", whilst Mr. Ervine says that the "Oxford bleat has made many people wish that they had ear-flaps like Herbert Spencer," so that they might shut out the offensive noises.

This latter opinion was delivered in a dicussion between the author of "The First Mrs. Fraser" and A. Lloyd-James, the B. B. C. supervisor in matters of speech and pronunciation, on the subject, "What is good English?" At the outset it must be said that this was easily the most entertaining, if hardly the most illuminating, discussion that the B. B. C. has ever radiocast. So far as it was possible to reduce the splendidly extravagant opinions of Mr. Ervine to any logical order, it would seem that he favors any one of a number of racy, rhythmic, and emotional dialects as a means of communication to the cockney speech which is rapidly becoming the standard English of the metropolis. Speech must be both audible and beautiful. When Mr. James inquired who was to be the judge of what constitutes beautiful speech, Mr. Ervine replied, with a magnificent promptitude and decision that stopped all further argument, "I am."

* * *

There is one point on which Mr. James might certainly have corrected Mr. Ervine—though being, on his own confession, a Cambridge man, perhaps he could hardly be expected to do so. It is this—the "Oxford accent" does not exist. Or rather, the system of noises which irritates Mr. Ervine and which he designates by that name has no real connection with the university, and consequently should not be linked with it by a misleading phrase.

The so-called "Oxford accent" is adopted by thousands of people who have never resided in the university, and the great majority who have enjoyed that privilege have no trace of it whatever. Oxford is the most cosmopolitan and socially and intellectually varied collection of people in Europe, and consequently all shades and types of speech are heard there. Even the broad "a" is by no means universal in its academic groves. That no single and uniform kind of English is spoken at Oxford—that the "Oxford accent" has not the remotest resemblance to any variety of speech in vogue there—it is odd how every other issue of the daily and weekly press reminds one that these simple facts are still apparently unknown to the outside world.

* * *

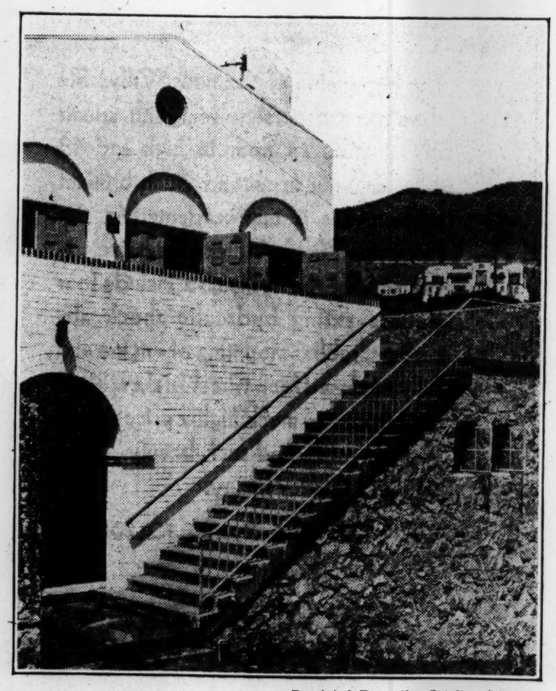
This does not tell us much about what good English is. Neither, to be frank, did the discussion, whose merits were entertaining rather than instructive. Nevertheless, at the end Mr. James asserted that good English must be intelligible to the whole English-speaking world, and should not be a class dialect. With his second proviso everyone will agree, but his first is hard doctrine. It involves the disappearance of local dialect, for no local dialect is intelligible to the whole English-speaking world. When De Quincey was in the Lake District he heard an elderly countrywoman vow, "If he comes near me, I'll skyander him." On being begged, in the name of philology and etymology, to explain the meaning of this remarkable phrase, the old lady replied, "Why, I'll give him a scroggle." If Mr. James is right, that kind of speech will have to go, and with it will be lost much of the best work of Scott, and Burns, and Hardy. It is an uncomfortable prospect.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lura K. Smith, Oneida, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine Parlee, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Anna Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.
Miss B. M. Savage, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Miss Beatrice Savage, Washington, D. C.
W. H. Luecke, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ethel Gold, New York, N. Y.
Chauncey Gold, New York, N. Y.
Roscoe V. Scheckler, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Henrietta Bowser, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Esther M. Nelson, La Grange, Ill.
Nathan Gans, New York, N. Y.
Samuel Katz, St. James, L. I., N. Y.
Dorothy Dowsett, Jackson, Mich.
A. D. McQueen, Tampico, Mexico.
Mrs. Isabella Waldner, Chicago, Ill.
Franklin Waldner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Grace S. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.
David S. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.

Florentine in Architecture



Reprinted From the Catalina Islander

Church of Avalon Christian Science Society, South Catalina Island, Calif.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

AVALON, Catalina Island, Calif.—Reporting the opening of the church edifice of Avalon Christian Science Society at 209 East Whittley Avenue, the Catalina Islander printed the following:

"Simplicity and dignity are the keynote in the beauty of architecture of the new church, which was designed by Hans Wallner. A faithful reproduction from an old etching of the famed little Chapel Santa Croce, near Florence, known as one of the most beautiful examples of Florentine architecture of that period, the Avalon Church, built under the auspices of the Christian Science Society, a branch of The Mother Church, comprises two stories.

"The chapel is on the upper terrace, from which an inspiring view of Avalon Bay and the island itself is afforded. The Sunday School room and reading room are on the ground floor.

"The entire building is of brick and red tile; the wall white, with natural red brick trim, and the window casings and doors a blue-green. A stone stair with wrought iron rail, leading to the upper terrace, and a cloister along the side of the building leading to the rear, façades and arched doors, carry out the Florentine architecture. Palms in colored glazed pots on the upper terrace are silhouetted against the building.

"A soft buff lends a restful atmosphere to the interior of the chapel. The pews and also the beams are stained over natural wood."

The Wonders of 'Wireless'

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

II—Wireless Telephony Possibilities

OF WIRELESS telephony Marchese Marconi has something to say. He believes that wireless telephony will come into general use. Business men or newspapermen in London will ring up New York as a matter of course. Direct diplomatic conversations between the White House and Downing Street may be treated as an ordinary occurrence, and this facility of communication should still further improve diplomatic relations between the English-speaking countries.

"Already," says Marconi, "wireless telephony is widely used. The telephone service between Europe and North America is dependent upon the transatlantic wireless link. Wireless telephone services are also conducted by means of short waves between Germany and France and the Argentine."

It should be remembered that, although Marconi is an Italian—and indeed is a Senator in Italy—he has been closely associated with British wireless activities. It is, therefore, not surprising that he should lay special stress on British relations with the Dominions. It may be that in the maintenance of the British Empire, wireless will prove to be an important factor. This is what he says:

"There is no reason why Great Britain should not be linked up at once by wireless telephone with all the Dominions and India, for the Empire beam telegraph services have proved highly successful in operation, and we now know that wherever a beam telegraph service is established a telephone service is equally practicable. By means of our multiplex apparatus telegraph and telephone services may be conducted simultaneously over a single beam channel, thus effecting considerable economies in working, and rendering it unnecessary to erect separate stations for telephone services."

One difficulty has been the necessary limitation of the number of wavelengths. You can lay down as many land lines as you please, and, though ocean cables are expensive, they can be multiplied in accordance with requirements. But if there are too many wavelengths for the transmission of messages through the ether, there will be confusion. It is the recent discovery that telegraphic messages and telephonic conversations can be sent over the same circuit which makes further developments probable.

And as for the alarm that has been expressed in some quarters as to the lack of secrecy in wireless transmission, it seems to be far-fetched. It is not easy for unauthorized persons to tap the ether; they would be lucky indeed to tune in at the right time and in the right key, even if they had the right apparatus, which is very expensive, and even if they escaped detection, which is unlikely. It would be almost ludicrous to call on the vast spaces of air to deliver their secrets which for the most part would be perfectly unintelligible.

Marconi is particularly proud of the transmission of the Royal Thanksgiving Service, held last summer in Westminster Abbey, London, to Canada and Australia. Well he might be. Nothing could better bring home the conquest of space than the knowledge that Australians could listen to this service just as comfortably and efficiently as Londoners. It takes a steamer five weeks to cover this distance. It takes wireless less time than Ariel took to put a girdle round the globe.

It was the multiplex beam system, with reradiocasting, which was employed and which assured the success of this amazing attempt to transport Australians, as on a magic carpet from the Arabian Nights, to Westminster Abbey.

"But besides these long-distance services," went on Marconi, "wireless telephony is put to many practical and interesting uses. For instance aircraft are equipped with my wireless telephone apparatus so that while flying the pilots are able to converse with their aerodrome ground stations and to receive information regarding weather and landing conditions.

"Even on the England-to-India air route pilots are never out of touch with the ground. Additional value is given to this service by the fact that while the pilot is speaking, wireless direction finders can take bearings of the airplane, and should the weather be foggy or cloudy the aerodrome can inform the pilot of his position.

"This has made possible many flights during which the pilots have hardly seen the ground throughout the journey, so that wireless telephony has played an important part in maintaining the safety and regularity of commercial air services.

"In addition wireless telephony is used in many lightships to keep them in touch with the controlling authorities ashore. It is used by exploring and pioneering expeditions. It is used for naval and military operations."

Now there is a new development. On the big ocean liners there is actually provided a stockbroking service. You can do business at sea as easily as on land. It may not be particularly important in itself that market prices should be available in midocean; yet it demonstrates growing confidence, and it takes us a little further toward the acceptance of wireless as an everyday thing in the everyday circumstances of everyday life.

That is the big thing—wireless is no longer something exceptional, something which gets into the news; it is ubiquitous and commonplace.

At first wireless on the ocean meant that in the event of shipwreck aid could be demanded. It was good to know that if a ship was in danger S O S messages could be flashed out and lives and property saved. But wireless could not be said to have "arrived" until it was utilized for ordinary purposes. Wireless direction finders and wireless beacon stations are remarkable; but it is perhaps still more remarkable that we should be able to transact business with England or America when we are several days from land as a mere matter of course.

We are taking the wonder out of wireless; and that is the greatest wonder of all.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, BOSTON (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Ida Fitzwilliam, contralto.
5:15 Jerry Meaney, songs.
5:30 NBC, String ensemble.
5:45 NBC, "Old King Cole."
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble; soloist.
6:49 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 Chimney Swallows Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "The New Business World."
8:30 NBC, "Show Boat"; Jeannette Loff.
9:00 NBC, "In the Spotlight" musicale.
9:30 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blues Aces"; Orchestra.
5:55 Road Man; time; weather; Radiogram.
6:04 Eddie Welch's orchestra.
6:20 Sport Digest; baseball scores.
6:30 "Singing the Blues."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Orcestra; quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus"; Sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Recorded program.
9:00 Gilbert & Barker variety hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:30 Time; Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; baseball; Radiogram.
11:09 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 New Dairy and Food Council Program.
5:30 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors; time.
6:00 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:15 Boston Publix Theaters Program.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather; golf.
7:30 Talk, A. J. Philpott; time.
7:30 CBS, "Melo Maniacs"; orchestra.
7:45 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
8:00 Nu Icy Program.
8:15 CBS, "The Retailer and His Customer."
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; spirituals.
9:00 CBS, Address, ex-Sen. James A. Reed.
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Joe and Jack, "Harmony Twins."
5:15 Morton Lillis, organist.
5:30 Twilight Hour; string trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Concert ensemble; news; time.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 8

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

3:15 p. m.—"Home Historian."
3:30 Frances Fisher, soprano.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Davey Quartet; trio; organ.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Clb.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk; time.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Orchestra; soloist.
9:45 NBC, "In the Time of Roses"; octet.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—Church of the Unity.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, "The Friendly Hour."
4:00 NBC, "Southland Singers"; spirituals.
4:30 NBC, Don Carlos' Marimba Band.
5:00 NBC, "Twilight Reveries."
6:00 Weather; Kozak Radiogram.
6:03 Antonio Gerardi, violinist.
6:30 NBC, Lew White, organist; soloist.
7:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
7:30 NBC, Oliomatics Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Emma Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's; George Akerson.
9:15 NBC, Opera, "Around the Campfire."
9:45 "Nocturnal Serenaders."
10:30 Time; WBZ Players.
11:00 Weather; Kozak Radiogram.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carolers.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Truant Waves."
2:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
3:00 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist.
5:30 CBS, The Rex. Donald G. Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; trio; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Columbia String Ensemble.
6:50 Time; news; weather.
7:00 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:30 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Mayhew Lake and his Band.
8:30 CBS, "Kalterborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Liberty Bell Filling Station."
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; Squibb Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10.40 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 Blue Jackets Orchestra.
3:00 Studio soloists.
4:30 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
5:25 Tercentenary Mystery Message.
5:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemole.
5:45 WHDH Trio.
6:15 Studio soloists.
7:00 Park Street Church.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:08 p. m.—NBC, "Luncheon Five."
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
4:25 p. m.—NBC, "International Viewpoints."

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:01 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Musicians' Convention.
3:15 p. m.—Braves vs. Pittsburgh.

Mantel Clock Sets

OUT of the West comes news of the development of a new type of radio receiving set, a midget affair, which has swept into popularity almost overnight and which gradually may be expected to appear in the eastern and middle western markets.

It is known as the mantel or clock model receiver. Already some 20 Pacific coast manufacturers are making it and May production was estimated to have reached about 22,000. Looking somewhat like the old-fashioned mantel clock, but with modern artistic features all its own, the mantel set is being touted as the ideal extra set for the home's upstairs rooms, guest rooms and servant quarters.

Small, compact and low-priced, the mantel set is a semi-portable which combines novelty with utility. Possibly its ready acceptance in recent months may be explained by the depression which hit purchasing power that would otherwise have been directed to the more elaborate types of receiver. It is confidently expected, however, that its tremendous popularity in California, where it was introduced, augurs a similar reception in the East.

Besides being an acceptable article of furniture for the fastidious home, it can easily be carried along on travels.

DAVID GRIMES JOINS R. C. A.

David Grimes, radio engineer and writer, has joined the License Division of the Radio Corporation of America, it was announced May 27 by that company. Mr. Grimes has been appointed engineer in charge of the circuit and apparatus section of the recently organized Patent License Division laboratory. The laboratory was organized for the purpose of cooperating with the various manufacturing companies licensed under R. C. A. patents. Its establishment is part of the company's plan for rendering greater aid to the radio industry.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 9

Concert Artist

Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan Opera soprano; concert orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). "Seguidilla" from "Carmen," "Spring Moods," by Miss Swarthout in first group; "Sadko" aria, Rimsky-Korsakoff opera which had its American premiere with Miss Swarthout in leading role, "Love Was Mine," and "Valse Huguette," in last group. "Dance of the Hours" is orchestral close. 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Mildred Hunt, contralto; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). 7:35.

Male quartet; Gypsies Orchestra (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Varied hour. 8:30.

Mary Hopple, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor; piano duo; orchestra (Wander—WEAF Chain). "Plane of Dreams" period 10.

Fred Waldner, tenor; piano duo; concert orchestra (Shell—WEAF Chain) "Waters of Minnetonka" and "Strike Up the Band" by pianos; standard classics by orchestra. 10:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Balladry by male quartet and orchestra. 11.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). "Martha" overture; "Intermezzo-Goyyescas"; "Pell Street"; "Love's Dream After the Ball"; "Marche Militaire." 10.

Service Bands

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 4.

Pan-American Concert (WEAF—T). Latin-American music by the United Service Bands. 11.

Rhythmic Music

"Symphonic Rhythm Makers" (WEAF Chain). Feature, Ferde Grofe's "Metropolis." 8.

Lawrence Salerno, tenor; male trio; piano duo; orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). "Rogue Song" by soloist; Irving Berlin medley by entire group. 9.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF—T). 1.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain) 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain) Robert L. Ripley, entertaining cartoonist. 7:30.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WJZ Chain) 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain) Mrs. Watts' sister from Australia. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ-T) Railroad stories. 10:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank Asper, organist (WJZ-T) 6.

Talk

"The Franco-Italian Impasse" (WEAF Chain) James G. McDonald's "The World Today." 7:15.

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Another Radio Mixup

EVEN the most liberal interpretation of the proposed state-quota provision of the Couzens communications bill, over which members of the Senate committee have been poring for many weeks, reveals that the adoption of the so-called "Hill plan" will deprive certain thickly populated states and cities of some of their radiocasting facilities for the benefit of other less populous sections of the country.

This conclusion is drawn by the National Association of Broadcasters in its analysis of the radiocast reallocation proposals advanced in the first draft of the bill for the creation of a Commission on Communications to replace the Federal Radio Commission. This bill is expected to be one of the major pieces of legislation before the next Congress.

States like New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, California and Washington will inevitably lose some of their wavelengths, power and hours of operation, if not a goodly proportion of their existing stations, in the event the proposed substitute for the Davis equalization amendment is adopted.

Moreover, other states like Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota will stand no chance whatever of increasing their present facilities after quota allotments to other states.

Technicians Like Plan

The state-quota scheme was originally drawn up by Capt. Guy Hill, who recently was recalled to active army service after having served for more than a year as acting chief engineer of the Federal Radio Commission. It has the support of Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, chairman, and Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, chief engineer, of the commission, who have explained its details at special sessions with the Senate committee.

Although these two have stated their approval of the plan, broadcasters and many members of the Senate committee are obviously dubious about its practicability. Even Senator Dill, one of the prime movers in the effort to bring about a better regional distribution of the limited radiocasting facilities, has indicated his doubt about the plan. One of the states that would suffer in the event of its adoption is his own state of Washington.

In any circumstance, the acceptance of the new basis of allocation would lead to another drastic nation-wide shakeup of radiocasting comparable to that of November, 1928, when something like 95 per cent of the radiocasting stations of the United States were shifted to new wavelengths, assigned new powers or allotted new hours of operation.

The "Hill plan" would eliminate the Davis equalization amendment and with it the zone system. Under these, radiocasting facilities were divided in the winter of 1928 equally among five zones and then proportionately among the states within those zones in accordance to population. The new formula would give each state 25 per cent of available facilities for state rights, 25 per cent according to respective areas and 50 per cent according to respective populations.

States and Cities Lose

Any yardstick employed—and the most liberal is one based on the present total facilities, which all experts agree represent an overcrowding of the radio channels—will reveal that this scheme takes away from the cities and states, where broadcasting sprang into being more or less spontaneously, and gives to areas where broadcasting was not so quick to develop. Cities like New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, for example, would lose to cities and towns in more sparsely populated states like Arkansas and Arizona.

Rural America is demanding more local facilities—at least, such a demand is being made by local enterprises, often strongly backed politically. Sometimes the argument is advanced that programs from the big city stations are not acceptable locally, for it is a fact that the higher powered stations, usually located near big cities, almost invariably cover much of the countryside and many more states than the ones in which they may be located.

Adoption of the state-quota scheme would bring about a situation in the United States akin to that in Europe. State sovereignties would make the same demand for a territorial division of facilities that European sovereignties demand and obtain by international agreement, each share being apportioned according to area and population. The scheme looks well on paper, but in Europe it happens more than often that residents of one country show a decided preference for and regularly dial to the programs of other countries.

The Listeners' Choice

So in the United States. The fact remains that residents of some states prefer the programs emanating from other states for the reason that those programs originate in larger centers where superior talent is available. In this country, the metropolitan centers, with but few exceptions, are also near state lines and serve the rural areas of near-by states as well as their own. Chicago stations, for example, furnish regular service in parts of Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota as well as Illinois.

The solution appears to lie in a "population area" rather than a state-quota demarcation. High-powered stations would furnish the higher class of service in the populous areas, spreading their programs also into the rural and remote areas. Then local, low-powered stations would furnish localized services. This is much the situation that obtains today—and, except for a few poorly served areas in the Rocky Mountain states, everybody seems to be satisfied except ambitious station owners seeking better waves or more power or more hours, their political backers and the great army of persons awaiting an opportunity to plunge into the broadcasting swim with new stations.

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CANNON HURLS FRESH BOMB IN LOBBY INQUIRY

Walkout No Contempt of Senate, He Says, Because Quorum Was Lacking

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new challenge from its defiant witness, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., confronts the Senate Lobby Committee.

This is his assertion made June 6 that he could not be adjudged in contempt of the Senate for refusing to answer the committee's questions and then abruptly walking out on it, because a quorum of the committee was not present at the time of his appearance.

For the same reason, Dr. Cannon said he doubted the legality of questions put to him on his activities in the southern anti-Smith campaign of 1928, after he had declined to answer interrogations of this nature.

He thought these questions illegal and unfair, particularly after Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, acting chairman, had said that without a quorum the committee could not rule on the dry leader's contention, and that it had no authority to investigate his political activities. Mr. Walsh, a dry Democrat, and John J. Blaine (R.), from Wisconsin, a wet, were the only committee members present during the Bishop's stay on the witness stand. The other members are Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), from Arkansas, chairman; William E. Borah (R.), Idaho, and Arthur R. Robinson (R.) from Indiana. Three members constitute a quorum.

Dr. Cannon recalled his correspondence with Mr. Caraway prior to his appearance, saying he would be glad to tell the committee of the activities of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is a chairman. Then he referred to his statement questioning the jurisdiction of the committee, submitted when it attempted to examine him on his political activities.

The Bishop also mentioned the $48,300 spent in the Virginia Anti-Smith campaign on which he refused to testify and said a "small vindictive group of Virginia politicians, for political reasons for use in future campaigns are determined, if possible, to get the names of the Virginia anti-Smith workers and the amounts paid them for their work in that campaign, which information it is not my purpose to give them."

WELFARE POLICY DIVIDES FORCES OF CLUB WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

opment of full-time county health units through federal cooperation with state boards of health."

Insists on Home Rule

Asked where the substitute motion would leave the advocates of continuance of maternity and infancy work by the children's bureau, Mrs. Dunbar said that she was concerned only with stating the policy of her department, which is that "all public health work including maternity and infancy protection is best served by developing a local responsibility for health comparable to the attitude of local responsibility for education."

Mrs. Dunbar's opinion evidently is in accordance with that that of Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon-general of the Federal Public Health Service, who told the convention that "from time to time in the history of the development of public health service for local communities appropriations have been advocated for the support of public health activities but without exception they have pointed to the necessity for the development of reasonably efficient local health organizations."

Dr. Cumming told the women that the Ransdell Bill enacted on May 26 will open the way to conducting legislative research studies and investigations by private funds, while an appropriation by the Federal Government is contemplated to meet the initial cost involved in establishing laboratories and placing them in operation.

"The way is now open for an organized national war against disease," said Dr. Cumming, "sponsored by responsible authority, directed by intelligent minds and supported, it is hoped, by the unlimited resources of private wealth."

Reward for Surveys

As a reward to Miss Harriet Mayer of Mount Vernon, New York State chairman of public health, for making surveys in 46 counties, public health speakers will be sent into that State for a series of conferences, Mrs. Dunbar announced. Miss Mayer won a competition in which her nearest competitor made nine surveys.

In a contest for the best essays by club women on the right use of leisure, four prizes totaling $100 were awarded to Mrs. S. E. Sparling, Demopolis, Ala.; Mrs. Raymond A. Barry, Provo, Utah; Mrs. B. G. Hibbing, Hibbing, Minn.; and Mrs. William Tammack Goodson, Liberty, Mo. The awards were announced by Mrs. John S. Maurer of Chicago.

Prison riots have pointed the need to better housing and the working out of some system of unexploited work by which prisoners may earn sums for themselves, said Miss Julia Jaffray of New York City, who reported on the work of the women to abolish county jails and to promote right prison labor.

Orphanages are disappearing as children are being placed in homes, said Mrs. Frank E. Humphrey of Reno, chairman of child welfare. Increase in the present allotments for mothers' aid and the establishment of mothers' aid funds in the four states which have not yet taken the step are the work of the committee headed by Mrs. C. W. Hayhurst of Portland Ore. Mrs. W. E. Minier of Oakland, Neb., reported on the activities of the clubs on behalf of city planning projects.

Essays on Indian Culture

Eight prizes of $25 each were awarded by Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith of New York City, chairman of Indian affairs, for essays written by women in eight selected states with Indian populations, the essays dealing with the historical background, traditions and culture of the local Indians.

Mrs. Smith gave a comprehensive report of national legislation dealing with Indians and listed 10 states where the club women have helped to obtain state appropriations this year for educational, agricultural and public health projects for Indians.

Development of Indian art along a commercially profitable basis was urged by Miss Margaret McKittrick of Santa Fe, in a speech in which she described activities of the New Mexico club women to promote the productions and sale of Indian art.

While the delegates were listening to speeches arranged by the public welfare department and discussing the pending resolutions, they also found time to enter upon a vigorous debate of a change in the constitution, which would take the investments of the federation out of the hands of the six trustees and put them into the charge of a bonded committee of three, consisting of the treasurer, chairman of the finance committee and the chairman of the board of trustees.

Faces Strong Opposition

The change was presented to the convention by Edward Franklin White of Indianapolis, with the backing of Mrs. William H. Purdy of Mount Vernon, N. Y., national chairman of finance, and immediately met with strong opposition.

"It is a businesslike step made more imperative by our plan to raise a $2,000,000 endowment fund," declared Mrs. Purdy, while the advocates of "things as they are" pointed out that the financial affairs of the federation have been carried on satisfactorily with the trustees in charge of investments.

The foundation fund now has reached the total of $28,021.25, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of California said in presenting her report as chairman of the trustees.

Mrs. Burdette also reported as extension secretary for international clubs, announcing that the Women's Club of Bombay, India, has been admitted to the federation, and the Women's Club of Buenos Aires has applied for membership.

Reports From Many Lands

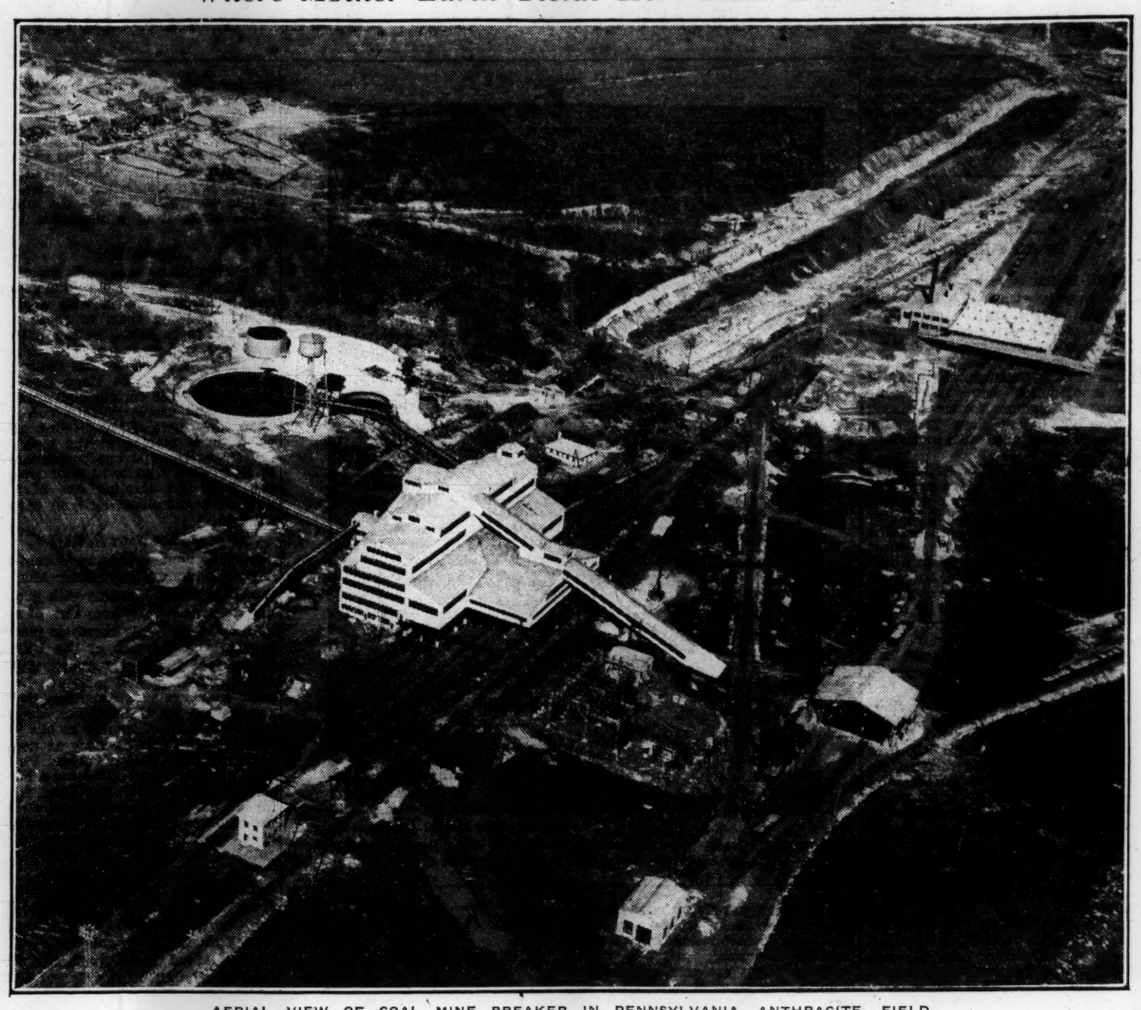
Mrs. Burdette's interesting account of the activities of clubs outside of the United States affiliated with the federation was supplemented by speeches by some of their representatives from Australia, Korea, Hawaii, Cuba and Panama, the Australian representative presenting a flag which henceforth will fly over the federation's headquarters in Washington annually on the National Day of Australia.

Mrs. John D. Sherman of Colorado was elected honorary president and Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indianapolis and Miss Florence Dibert of Johnstown, Pa., honorary vice-presidents.

In a ceremony at the Denver Civic Center, Mrs. Sippel, assisted by Mrs. Sherman as chairman of the Woman's Committee of the George Washington Association, planted a tree which it is expected will be the first of a series to be placed prior to the Washington celebration.

Mrs. Jack Loeb of New York was announced as having sold the greatest number of federation pins during the year for the committee headed by Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro of Wyoming.

Where Mother Earth Yields Her 'Black Diamonds'



AERIAL VIEW OF COAL MINE BREAKER IN PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE FIELD

At the Left, Slightly Above the Center, Is Seen the Pool in Which a Chemical Compound Separates the Coal From Stone and Heavy Foreign Matter by Floating the Lighter Coal on the Surface. The Large Building in the Center Is the Breaker in Which the Coal Is Further Cleaned and Sorted Into Various Sizes, Ready for Shipment. The Coal Is Lifted to the Top of the Building and Sent Down Through the Chute Seen at the Right Side, Going Through Numerous Processes of Cleaning and Sorting on Its Downward Journey.

Anthracite Operators Make Strong Bid for Lost Business

(Continued from Page 1)

even eggs and oranges and peanuts, he said; why not coal?—and he pumped on the blue dye. If he had not been proud of his product and confident that he had eliminated such foreign material as slate, rock and other noncombustible elements he would never have sought to identify it by the dye. The dye (like the passing of Katy, the mine mule) symbolizes a new attitude of the industry; in this case a new attitude toward the public.

The new aggressive sales policy of the coal companies and the increased mechanization of the mines are parts of a single economic development, making one of the most extraordinary chapters in recent industrial history. Left after the World War with a host of new competitive fuels and the burden of public hostility arising from a succession of strikes and fuel stoppages, the hard coal industry has set out to win back its markets by improved methods.

The whole subject is being aired in neighboring coal regions this month, for a new five-year contract between miners and operators is pending.

In 1903 the labor cost of a ton of anthracite was $1.60; in 1929 it was $4.60. At the same time federal, state, county and municipal taxes on coal property have increased, and more expensive machinery is required to ferret out the coal seams which go deeper and deeper. These are some of the problems that face the future of the whole anthracite region—one of the most compact industries, and areas, in the world.

Comes From Five Counties

America's hard coal bins are all supplied from five counties in this one State. These counties are dependent on hard coal for their very existence. The total population of these counties, including Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and other cities, is 1,300,000. Within these 500 square miles of territory the industry releases a total of $400,000,000 annually in wages, supplies and local taxes—more than $1,000,000 a day, including Sundays, the year round. No wonder the whole area is breathlessly absorbed in anthracite's fight to meet the new competition.

Going a little farther into the bookkeeping of this unique industry, where eight or nine companies control over 90 per cent of the entire nation's anthracite output, it is obvious that the trade recently has fallen on a succession of lean years. Federal income tax returns would indicate that net profits as a whole were only about 30 cents a ton on the entire commercial production last year, or only 4 per cent return upon the capital invested.

Eight Standard Sizes

Until a few years ago the big coal companies were owned by individual railroads and it undoubtedly happened that concealed profits were taken from the trade in the form of freight rates. Since railroads and mines were divorced by federal decree, it is interesting to note that many coal men are now denouncing the former rail rates as iniquitous. A readjustment of rates, probably downward, is a matter for immediate consideration of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Of course, the thing the consumer wants to know is why his coal costs $16 a ton, let us say, in Boston, if the operator only makes 30 cents profit. One reason is the freight cost. Another is that the domestic user of coal is shouldering the loss which the operator tallies up on all the smaller non-domestic sizes of his coal.

There are eight standard anthracite sizes and on only three of them does the operator make profits—chestnut, stove and egg. Chestnut coal sells at the mine for $8.10 a ton, of which $4.60 is labor cost; it costs $4.50 a ton to get the coal say, to Boston, and an additional $3.50 to the middleman there for storage and small lot delivery. This makes the price $16.10, or more, by the time the precious black diamonds are safely stored in the bin of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith.

The other five smaller sizes of anthracite are sold at a loss, as a by-product to domestic sizes. These range from pea, buckwheat and rice, down to barley and silt, the latter being hardly more than coal dust.

This brings up the major economic problem which the coal operators face—how to increase their market for the cheap smaller sizes of coal. The operators think they have found the answer. It is by new mechanical means of stoking, by forced draft machinery applicable even to domestic furnaces. The Anthracite Institute has been created to deal with this and other similar problems. It contends that electric stokers which utilize the cheap grades of anthracite, practically eliminate all manual labor in the cellar, give furnace thermostat control and provide a cheaper fuel and operating cost than fuel oil or gas. As part of the efforts to spread the hard coal gospel they have set up an elaborate research bureau and a corps of advisers in most of the big eastern cities where the coal is sold.

Institute Pushes Move

The institute studies credits, coal information, statistics, combustion engineering and domestic fuel problems. At Primos, Pa., it tests out all sorts of furnaces, and all types of appliances for anthracite burning. Contact, too is maintained with architects and builders. It is all part of the big new fight of a single industry to maintain its place in the fuel world.

It may seem a long way from Katy, the displaced mine mule, to the dignified work of the Anthracite Institute. But in a sense they are connected. The hard coal industry is animated by a new attitude that has brought changes in machinery and changes in its relations to the public. Summing it all up, Noah H. Swayne, executive director of the institute, recently denied that the industry was "decadent."

"The exact reverse is the fact," he said. "The industry is neither decadent nor despondent. It has been confronted with very serious problems. But it is surmounting them, and the great investment of new capital in the business by the industry itself is the best indication of the confidence executives have in the future."

As a result of all this there is "blue" coal; and Katy, the old-timer, is out at pasture!

[This is the second of three articles on the situation in the anthracite industry.]

Rockefeller Offers Land for Parks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller Jr., in a letter to James J. Walker, Mayor, which was made public on June 6, offered to give to the city for use as a public park a tract of land covering 56 acres of Washington Heights. The site includes the former Billings Estate, just above 192nd Street, a high plateau to the north, overlooking Dyckman Street, and the valley between the properties. It is bounded by Riverside Drive on the west and north.

A four-acre plot on the plateau has been reserved as the site for a new museum building for the Metropolitan Museum of Art to house the collection of Gothic treasures now in its branch called the Cloisters. This area is exclusive of the 56-acre tract offered for a park. Mr. Rockefeller will finance the cost of the new museum building, estimated at from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 and to be modeled after Kenilworth Castle in England, which Mr. Rockefeller greatly admires. The total value of Mr. Rockefeller's proffered gift would be upwards of $13,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller also offered to carry out at his own expense the development of the landscape features of the proposed park on Washington Heights at a cost of about $2,000,000, and to reconstruct and develop Claremont Park, on the east side of Riverside Drive, opposite Grant's Tomb, at a cost of about $300,000, in addition to plans already approved by the Park Commissioner.

Woman Mentioned for Cabinet Post

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The example set by Ramsay MacDonald when he appointed a woman to a post in the English Cabinet may be followed in the United States. There is a growing movement to put Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor, into the Cabinet as Secretary of Labor when James J. Davis retires from that post.

It is generally understood that Mr. Davis is now only waiting to complete and present his annual report before laying down the cares of his office for the more exciting activities of the Pennsylvania senatorial election.

In view of the approaching vacancy Republican political leaders and leaders of organized labor have begun to search the field for likely candidates, each group hopeful of strengthening its position in the Government. In the meantime supporters of Miss Abbott have announced a campaign in her support.

3½% CLEVELAND BANK RATE

WASHINGTON—Federal Reserve Board announced the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its rediscount rate to 3½ per cent from 4 per cent.

BRONZE MEDAL PUT UP FOR BEST OFFICE METHODS

Aetna Official Urges Noise Eliminating Devices in Business Buildings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. — Annual award of a bronze medal for notable accomplishment in the improvement of office management will be made by the National Office Management Association. The plan for the award was approved at the concluding session of the association's convention at the New Ocean House here.

The medal is to be awarded each year for 25 years through funds provided by W. H. Leffingwell, who was reëlected president of the association. Specific accomplishments in improving office methods, flow of work, wage payment incentives, office arrangements and other details are to be considered by the award committee.

H. A. Hopf told the association that savings of approximately $17,500,000 could be made annually by its members by reducing office operating expenses 10 per cent. Improved methods would accomplish this reduction, he said, at the same time increasing efficiency of the plants.

P. B. Griswold, assistant secretary, Aetna Life Insurance Company, advocated installation of noise eliminating devices in the construction of buildings as a means of increasing office efficiency. Loss of efficiency in one group of workers, he said, was ascribed to warm weather in the summer months. It was found to be directly traceable to street noises entering through opened windows. Mr. Griswold advocated the installation of sound absorbing materials in the walls of offices and new buildings.

"There are more reasons for giving careful consideration to noise effect under present conditions," he said, "because of the increased noise brought about through mechanical devices which we use in modern business, as well as the increased noises caused by our general advancement through the use of automobiles, paved streets and airplanes. The construction of our up-to-date buildings has a tendency to increase noise unless we make provision for adoption of basic methods for reducing and absorbing sound during building construction."

BULKELEY SEEKS NOMINATION

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Robert J. Bulkley, former member of Congress from Cleveland, on June 5 announced his candidacy for the nomination as United States Senator, subject to the Democratic primary. There are four other aspirants for the Democratic nomination.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

'Black and White' at the Academy

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE "black and white" section at the Royal Academy is exceptionally interesting this year. More talent, fine technical accomplishment and good draftsmanship are packed into Gallery 6, where it is housed, than are to be found in any one of the 16 other galleries the exhibition fills. It is well worth a special visit and as work by some of the most distinguished "black and white" artists now practicing in England is on view there, it would be a lamentable waste of opportunity to give its walls merely a cursory glance. If the whole exhibition touched the level of artists. But unfortunately, the greater room, there would be little or no cause for the dissatisfaction with the summer exhibition as a whole which is now generally felt by the more discerning public and the majority of trists. But unfortunately, the greater number of our talented and original artists who use the two most important media—oil paint and water color—refrain from "sending in" at all to the Academy, and the standard of accomplishment shown in these branches of art is correspondingly low.

There are more than 200 exhibits in Gallery 6, and examples of most varieties of "black and white" work are included. There are line and wood engravings, lithographs, etchings, drypoints, aquatints, mezzotints, drawings in pencil, in pen, in charcoal and in chalk, in pencil and wash combined and in chalk and wash; and there are interesting experiments in combining media, such as etching and aquatint, line-engraving and etching, drypoint and aquatint.

Etchings

Gerald Brockhurst's fine etching of a fellow exhibitor, Henry Rushbury, was one of the first things to be remarked. Mr. Brockhurst specializes in etched portrait heads, and his level of accomplishment in this genre is exceptionally high. He can get an extraordinary variety of blacks with his needle and in this study of his fellow-Associate he has excelled himself in this respect. Near by hangs a charming etching by F. L. Griggs (also an A. R. A.) who gives a detailed picture, with the true romantic air, of how the old "Maypole" must have looked when Dickens wove his famous tale round it. Another etching by the same hand, "Sarras," displays this artist's ability to fit a jumble of architectural features into an attractive design.

Hester Frood's "Farm With Fishpond," wit hits pretty willows lightly bitten in and the beautiful group of farm buildings behind them, was another pleasant "find" on this wall. A large scale drypoint by Will C. Penn, "The Mersey Ferries," aroused the admiration that one readily accords to any "tour de force." Mr. Penn handles the congested industrial scene with consummate skill and emphasizes without undue exaggeration, one feels, its dignity and beauty. Another drypoint, "A Dutch Farm," by Martin Hardie, director of the department of engraving and illustration in the Victoria and Albert Museum, a beautifully toned aquatint by Sir Frank Short, president of the Painter-Etchers' Society, showing a small boat in her last berth among the rushes, and a magnificent mezzotint by H. Macbeth-Raeburn of Lady Agnew of Lochnaw (after Sargent's portrait) make a fine trio of prints on the second wall. And mention should also be made of C. H. Baskett's "The Home Park, Hampton Court," which hangs adjacent. It is a mixture of aquatint and soft ground etching and it is a very beautiful piece of work.

Two "Sky-Scapes"

Two "sky-scapes," one a mezzotint of an approaching storm by Sir Frank Short, and the other a velvety study in aquatint of the moon in majesty over Rochester, by Nathaniel Sparks, were much admired also, as was Malcolm Osborne's "Cahors Cathedral," though for different qualities. Mood and atmosphere are subtly suggested in the first-named, structure and surface texture admirably conveyed in the last. A pair of eHnry Rushbury's Roman drawings, beautifully executed in pencil and wash, "The Piazza del Popolo" and "The Ghetto," were among the most pleasing exhibits on this wall, and a richly toned study in dark tinted wash of "The Rocks of Skye" by Sir D. Y. Cameron was another oasis of beauty among the three-and four-tiered mass of prints that covered it. Francis Dodd's life-size portrait in chalk of "Miss Notchutt," Malcolm Osborne's greenish tinted etching, "Lange Jan Tower," and a little wood engraving by Stewart Mills, "The Moorhen," were other items noted near by.

A pen drawing on violet paper by W. R. Sickert, entitled "W. H. Haselden Esq.," was the chief attraction on the third wall. This is one of Mr. Sickert's most lively "conversation pieces," the meeting and greeting between the two men in the picture being very vivaciously rendered. Claire Leighton's wood engraving, "Hop Pickers," an amazingly delicately etched landscape, "Shepton Mallet," by S. Roy Badmin, and Leonard Squirrel's panorama of Ipswich and its immediate surroundings in sepia, pen and wash are other exhibits in the vicinity which should not be missed.

The fourth wall held many things worth seeing. Chief among them were a beautiful impression in wash of the Valley of Dean by Sir D. Y. Cameron, Henry Rushbury's tinted pen drawing of the Via dei Portoghesi in Rome, a sketch on dark brown paper for an illustration in modern dress for one of Omar Khayyam's quatrains, by Augustus John, a pencil study of Thomas Hardy done many years ago when he had just written "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" by H. Macbeth-Raeburn, and some charmingly old-fashioned chalk drawings by the same hand. Keith Henderson's illustrations to W. H. Hudson's "Green Mansions," both pen drawings, bold in design and convincing in atmosphere, were on view also.

The main interest of the water-color room centered in P. Wilson Steer's "Paddlers," which has just been purchased by the president and council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantry Bequest, but C. H. Cheston's views of Broadstairs and Dover should not be missed, nor should Maxwell Armfield's attractive tempera piece.

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'Milestones'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For a week at the Empire Theater the Players Club, beginning June 2, presented as its annual June production a revival of "Milestones," a play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock, with the following cast:

Mrs. Rhead	Florence Vroom
Rose Sibley	Dorothy Stickney
Gertrude Rhead	Beulah Bondi
Thompson	P. F. Kelly
Ned Pym	Ernest Cossart
Sam Sibley	Warburton Gamble
John Rhead	Tom Powers
Emily	Selena Royle
Nancy	Catherine Willard
Arthur Preece	Herbert Ranson
Footman	Jay Fassett
Webster	William H. Sams
Lord Monkhurst	Gerald Hamer
Muriel	Audrey Ridgwell
Richard Sibley	Edmund George

This sort of performance is removed from the ordinary traffic of the theater, as it draws an audience that includes an unusually large proportion of professionals, who come to delight in the fine points of other players' work, and to applaud more heartily than any regular audience ever does. There are signs of insufficient rehearsals, but this element has for compensation the employment in the curtain raiser, "The Little Father of the Wilderness," of a cast that no manager could afford to engage, with players of such eminence as Walter Hampden, Frederick Lewis, Jerome Lawler, Margalo Gillmore, Irene Shirley and twoscore more appearing in the ensemble as background for Francis Wilson's impersonation of the kindly missionary who helped consolidate the French colonial conquest of Canada long ago.

In "Milestones" Tom Powers shared with Dorothy Stickney and Beulah Bondi the applause for characterizations in three acts widely separated in point of years. Mr. Powers was intense in the explosive scenes of the first act when Young John Rhead affirms his faith in the future of iron ships. Miss Stickney's last act effectiveness was marred by the curious theatrical tradition of makeup which so often makes a person of 70 on the stage look at least 115. Warburton Gamble, Herbert Ranson, Ernest Cossart and Gerald Hamer provided crisp and graphic characterizations.

Catherine Willard gave unqualified pleasure by her work in the common sense part of Nancy. Never was there a touch of obvious stage artifice in her performance, apart from the caricatured costume that had been apportioned to her. Her characterization was full, free and unforced, overwhelming in its power in the few devastating remarks Nancy is called upon to make in the third act. Florence Vroom offered a mature and well-considered portrait of Mrs. Rhead in the first act. One of the pleasantest elements of the presentation was "A Ballade of Milestones," written by Franklin P. Adams, and spoken by Edwin Milton Royle. E. C. S.

Spencer Watson Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Rudolf Steiner Hall, musical fantasies and mime-plays. Designer and producer, Hilda Spencer Watson; players, Hilda and Mary Spencer Watson; singers, Ursula Boase and Rose Morse; harp and virginals, Ursula Boase; cello, Phyllis Geeson.

Mrs. Spencer Watson has done well to bring her theater, formerly known as the Studio, a little nearer to the West End, where more lovers of beauty dramatically presented may enjoy a unique entertainment.

Interspersed with song groups, delightfully rendered, to harp and virginal accompaniments, by Misses Ursula Boase and Rose Morse, the program comprised a fantasy in rhyming verse, "Three Ways," specially written for this theater by Clifford Bax, and a mimed play, "The Lost Key," dramatized by Mrs. Spencer Watson from a tale by Maxwell Armfield. "Three Ways" provided another example of Mrs. Watson's ability to contrive stage pictures and to evoke a stage atmosphere of her own peculiarly individual Græco-Gothic kind, in which the stylized movements of the players, gorgeously or exquisitely robed, suggest a mysterious breed of beings blended from Hellenic and mediæval iconography, and brought, by a wave of some magician's wand, again at last to life. Despite, however, the suggestive thought, and rocking melody, of Mr. Bax's verse, the success of the piece was, one would say, pictorial rather than dramatic; since the inaudibility of many words, through the music, made the author's drift somewhat hard to follow; and I thought that occasionally the eccentric timbre of the stylized speaking clashed a little with the more serious spirit of the lines. Some speeding up, here and there, might also have been helpful.

The mime play, "The Lost Key," from the rising of the curtain upon a most striking shadow scene, in which the two fishermen tell their silent tale, silhouetted upon a flight of steps, to an accompaniment of hidden music, developed at once into one of the loveliest of stage plays. It had moments of which the suddenly unfolding beauty caught one's breath, the best of all being that wherein the girl in gray paused from her prayer upon the stairs to bend down and caress the noble gray figure standing motionless below. In no sculpture that I can remember have I seen poses more completely satisfying than these to one's sense of beauty and fitness. Miss Mary Spencer Watson, under her mother's tuition, has acquired a finely finished technique, which matures and strengthens with every year.

P. A.

Alexander Moissi

By J. T. GREIN

London

THE Dutch have an apt proverb, "They be strong shoulders that can carry much luxury." I thought of it when I read the preliminary extolling of the forthcoming visit of Alexander Moissi, under the banner of C. B. Cochran, when he will play in "Hamlet" and "The Living Corpse" in London. Not since Sarah Bernhardt's palmy days have the clarions been sounded with such resonance.

Germany claims Moissi as her own, and Reinhardt, that great exploiter, was his sponsor. Under his guidance Moissi came to the fore and, almost at once his personality became the center of much controversy—these things occur in Germany when a new light shines upon the stage. His ways, his vocal inflections were foreign, and while some critics approved of them, others tried to discount him to the exaltation of "real" German players.

But undoubtedly the newcomer had ability, and, when he acted Hamlet he established his supremacy. I saw him in this character a good many years ago, and he left an indelible impression. In aspect he reminded me of Sir John Martin Harvey. His eyes were lustrous, like his diction. He fulminated, and the words—in the impassionate scenes — reverberated through the house. Sometimes the timbre was as suave as Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson's, sometimes as thunderous as Mounet-Sully's. His flouting of the King after the players' scene was the high water mark of his forcibility.

But Hamlet, for all this vociferation, was, in his reading, a weakling, a man of indecision, and the upheaval, in reaction, ended in woeful dissolution. If I were to classify Moissi's Hamlet I should call him "the waverer"—in whatever he did he manifested the impact between wild impulse and introspection. The impulse lifted him beyond his surroundings; the introspection conveyed the impression of one who battles vainly with his inherent weakness.

I wonder whether his conception has remained unchanged. Perhaps the years have induced him to solidify it; to make his Hamlet less eruptive and less inclined toward the other extreme. But, whatever it be, his Hamlet was of magnificent structure and profound introspection.

The Paris Humorists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Charles Philipon established the Caricature in November, 1830. This year the centenary of that event is marked in the twenty-third annual salon of caricaturists.

The hub of interest is a group of drawings displayed in the center of the round Palais on the Champs-Elysées where the salon is held. There one laughs not at, but with the caricaturists. Tart portrayals of century-old political happenings by such artists as Daumier, Monnier, Decamps, Raffet, Delacroix, Granville, Travies and Gavarni are shown.

Frequently such an exhibition as this contains much of the true sentiment of a people. One sees in the drawings a suggestion of a national point of view; one sees how a nation regards its political leaders; one gains a panoramic view of how a country is inclined toward its sister nations and their customs.

Amusement—that inside, silent kind of amusement—is the keynote to this particular collection of caricatures. Modern decorations, statuary and books also contribute to this element of amusement. Geo, a French decorator, for example, shows an intimate nook of an ultra-modern home amusing in its suppleness of decorative motif. Paul Landowsky has dropped his work on national monuments long enough to give us the delightfully refreshing piece of bronze which he calls "Le Centaure Joyeux." Jacqueline Zay has interspersed the expanse of sketches with her colored faïence heads representing such amusing personages as Chevalier of the cinema, St. Granier of the theater, Argentina of the dance, and Andre de Fouquière of the social salon.

Among the humorous illustrations for books which occupy a goodly part of the salon are some pages by Prévost for an edition of Voltaire's "Candide," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" with lively pictures from the pen and brush of Touchet, "Carmen" illustrated by Dubout, and "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" of Molière animated in color by Beuville.

Illustrators, too, have found their places in the group of humorists with mirth-provoking posters. Among them are Ibels, Capiello and Jungbluth.

Garretto of the modern school caricatures the Prince of Wales, Charlie Chaplin, Yvonne Printemps and von Hindenburg, Henri Gervese commands a considerable corner for himself with his sketches, those brilliant splashes of water color depicting scenes and people of Indo-China.

Small Oils at Sketch Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—A colorful and varied annual exhibition of small oil paintings has opened in the Sketch Club Gallery, and serves to emphasize the value of the little sketch as source material for more ambitious works.

Although technically speaking, the exhibition runs the entire gamut of contemporary trends, the Sketch Club's gold medal was awarded to Harry J. Oshiver for his "Still Life," a study that throws back to the traditions of the nineteenth rather than being based on the theories of the twentieth century.

Honorable mention went to Signa Feenie for "Maytown," a sketch with decided modern trend, and to George Shiffert, whose "After Sunlight" would seem to lie well between the opposing art camps.

To the lover of art it is stimulating to find an exhibition in which so many works of such different character are on view, and such a showing points eloquently to the richness of contemporary art endeavor.

The still life remains a favorite,

Courtesy of the National Academy of Design

"Man and Horse," From a Sculptural Group by Anna Hyatt Huntington, N. A., in the Spring Academy, New York City.

and is almost paralleled by the landscape in popularity. Figure compositions and character sketches, though present, are fewer.

Flower forms are used decoratively in various ways. A most imaginative use may be found in "Lily of the Valley," by Virginia Armitage McCall. This delicate little floral fantasy has a certain botanical basis, using the actual form of the tiny white flowerettes as unit of design, and building a composition as a variation upon the theme in nature.

One little character sketch in the exhibition actually bears the date 1897, and is the work of Albert Jean Adolphe. Made in Paris, while the artist was a student there, it radiates good fellowship and good nature from its little moustache to its impish smile.

Another interesting study is Frank Stamato's "Italian Peasant Child." Stamato began his art career as a sculptor, and his concentration upon form is evident in this well-rounded, intelligently constructed head. The child, with her brown-tanned skin, her dark pigtails and her serious face, is a real person far removed from the pretty doll too popular among painters of children.

Ralph Taylor's "Wash Day" is unusual in choice of viewpoint. Peasant women are darkly accented against the pink-lavender sea sands as they spread their rectangles of white linen on the shore against a greenish sea. Beyond are a breakwater of brownish tone and a white lighthouse.

Artists contributing to this exhibition are all of Philadelphia and vicinity, and number approximately 100. It is especially interesting to note the development in Philadelphia of art families, the older boys helping and encouraging the younger. In this showing alone there are two such artist groups, the Martinos and the Pintos.

D. G.

Rodin Show at Amsterdam

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—An exhibition of works by Auguste Rodin is open till June 11 in the Communal Museum at Amsterdam. It comprises about 120 pieces of sculpture and 70 water colors and etchings. Thirty aquarelles have been lent by a private collector. All the other works, among which are the "Balzac," "Le Printemps," "Le Baiser," are from the Rodin Museum in Paris, and have just been on view at Brussels.

In 1899 Rodin exhibitions were held in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, but so large and so representative an exhibition of his work as the present has never before been on view in Holland.

Eleusinian Festivities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—A revival of the ancient Eleusinian Festivities took place on April 7, when an excellent performance of the drama of "Demetra and Persephone" was given in the ancient temple of Eleusis. The choro-drama was the work of two Greek artists, Mr. Vassos and Mrs. Tanagra Kanellos, and was given under their direction, to the accompaniment of Greek music. The effect of the drama was enhanced by the picturesque natural background of the theater, with its antique ruins before which extended the beautiful silvery Eleusian Gulf, and the splendid panorama of surrounding mountains flooded with sunshine.

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The Kaleidoscope

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

"No More Stars"

ABOUT this time of year the motion-picture producers hold their annual sales conventions and issue manifestoes about the coming year's "product." Warner Brothers announce that the talkies have eliminated stars from the films. Of stars in the brothers' pictures there are to be not any. If somebody had happened to mention George Arliss and John Barrymore, two stars who bring considerable prestige to the Warner output, perhaps the statement would have been amended, in the manner of Sir W. S. Gilbert, to "Well, hardly any."

Spanish in American Films

Another item that could well be added to the code designed to clean up motion picture entertainment to be offered next season would be a rule that ordinary good taste is to be preserved in the Spanish dialogue that is often introduced into Western films.

Book Reading Films

A large electrical manufacturing company has practically ready for market a reading device which carries all the words of an ordinary sized book in 12 sound tracks on a strip of talking film 500 feet long.

The Byrd Film

The slow return journey of Admiral Byrd from his south pole exploration trip is giving Paramount time to prepare the film of his experiences. There is prospect that by the time the Admiral arrives in Manhattan it will be ready for showing simultaneously in 100 cities.

One Way to Eat

Recently a theater management that paid no salaries put on a young writer's play in a western city. Having a rôle in the piece, he revised the manuscript, so that the action called for a course dinner to be provided by the management with other "properties" and to be eaten by himself.

Fake Jungle Pictures

The Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., forbids any member theaters in its organization to show a "faked" gorilla film that is now being offered to some of the independent picture houses. Natural history societies are also looking into this trickery, and there is talk of seeking government action against such frauds.

Mei Lan-fang

Paramount may make a short talking film with the Chinese actor, Mei Lan-fang, playing one of the feminine rôles in his long repertory.

More Advertising

Motion picture patrons who have resented the long stretches of time that are given over in motion picture theaters to advertising coming attractions may well be alarmed to learn that the chain theaters have now taken on commercial accounts. Spectators will now have to sit through dreary stretches of publicity for tooth pastes and typewriters. More than ever it will be advisable to call up the theater to find out when the feature starts.

Captain, Cook and Crew

Charley Chaplin's "City Lights" will carry his name in the credits as star, manager, producer, director, author, scenarist and title writer. Once he did a film in which he was the whole show, apart from a negligible taxi driver.

Speak Up!

Gallery patrons at a performance in Newark, N. J., last week couldn't hear half what the players were saying, so openly asked them to speak up. They are to be envied by Manhattan playgoers, who apparently are too polite to make effective their murmurings, even when the stage director fails to draw the curtain high enough so that the people upstairs can see above the knees of the leading man when he is playing at the back of the stage. There is one performance in New York that is so confidential one feels like stealing out of the theater, a conscience-stricken eavesdropper.

On the News Reels

Current news talking reels contain a public address by Premier Mussolini, D'Annunzio chatting with guests and reciting a line from one of the poems, George W. Wickersham pleading for the entrance of the United States into the World Court, Bobby Jones winning a golf match in England, maneuvers of American Negro cavalrymen, the dirigible Los Angeles making a trial of its new mobile anchor, "Red" Cagle at work as newspaper sports writer, John Philip Sousa in Michigan conducting a band of 3500 high school musicians from all parts of the United States, President Hoover honoring the crew of the NC-4 who flew around the world in 1919 and a pageant in Formosa.

Mary Shaw Memorial

A window in memory of Mary Shaw, Ibsen actress, has been installed in the Church of the Transfiguration in New York, familiarly called the Little Church Around the Corner. The window was the gift of the Gamut Club, which Mary Shaw founded. She was widely loved in the profession, not only because of her large talent, but because of her concern for the welfare of women of the stage when they were on tour or were out of engagements. She had much to do with the opening of Charlotte Cushman Clubs in several cities as temporary homes for small-salaried actresses when traveling.

"The Floradora Girl"

Marion Davies' ability to be amusing in embarrassing situations provides most of the better touches in "The Floradora Girl," a Metro picture that offers a good deal of spoofing of the clothes and manners of the gay nineties. Much fun is squeezed out of the "quaintness" of the end of the bicycle era, just when the horseless carriage was coming in. Miss Davies appears as a member of the sextette in the musical comedy, "Floradora," and Harry Beaumont is commended for telling a trite story of the boyish society cad and the chorus girl with more than customary taste. A pleasant touch of seriousness and authority is supplied by Nance O'Neil as the boy's mother, in a version of the old "Camille" situation wherein the parent persuades the girl to give him up How many thousands Miss O'Neil caused to weep in years gone by when she had Camille's part in this situation! The strong cast includes Sam Hardy as a burlesqued man-about-town, Claude Allister, Walter Catlet, Louis John Bartells and Lawrence Gray. Mr. Beaumont has even travestied football as it was played 30 years and more ago. But nothing he could invent in the way of variants on the old flying wedge could surpass what happened at a Harvard-Carlisle game of those days, with one of the Indian players hiding the ball under his sweater and evading the whole Harvard team for a touchdown.

E. C. S.

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Everybody's Gallery

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

Grand Central Art Galleries

A VOLUME to keep is the yearbook of the Grand Central Art Galleries, recently published for its patrons, and containing reproductions of the works of art contributed by its artist members. These sculptures and paintings are to be distributed among the patrons at a drawing to be held on Oct. 20. Meanwhile this founders' exhibition of these contributed works will be continued at the galleries in the Grand Central Railway building in New York until Nov. 1, constituting something like a national exhibition in the variety of its talent. Twelve ocean liners sailing out of New York are now equipped with exhibitions provided by the Grand Central galleries.

The Auction Season

The total of sales this season at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries in New York was $4,603,253.20 for 75 sales, 166 sessions in all. These sales were divided as follows: Art objects, including furniture, tapestries, rugs, Chinese porcelains, etc., $2,792,486.85; paintings, $865,877; books and autograph material, $653,005; prints and etchings, $174,731.50; stamps, $117,152.85. One top price was $1050 for a Staffordshire platter. Paul Revere's silversmith's anvil, less than 10 inches high, went for $9700. George Bellows' lithographs and Currier & Ives prints have become strongly demanded collector's items.

University Buys Mestrovic Drawings

Twenty drawings by Ivan Mestrovic have been purchased by the University of Minnesota for study purposes in its art department. These drawings were selected from a group of original works that have been circulated through the United States for years in a traveling exhibition sent out by the Art Center, New York City.

The Chrysler Building

As part after part of the staging around the base of the crown of the Chrysler Building in Manhattan is removed, it becomes clearer that this shining silver peak is to become a highlight on the city's sky line. On fair days the sun causes it to flash for many miles. Never does it become lost against the sky, as its form is clearly articulated by the series of triangular indentations that provide dark spots in the three tiers of the soaring pinnacle.

You Takes Your Choice

A. Conger Goodyear, president of the Museum of Modern Art, has a genial giggle or two in the magazine. Space, over the differences of opinion aroused among the reviewers by the museum's exhibition, "Nineteen American Painters." He puts the opinions of two writers together in single sentences, thus: "Speicher's 'Torso' contains fine draftsmanship and delicate modeling, but is obvious and dull." "Marin's water colors are eminently satisfying, but his is a small, a special gift." "Georgia O'Keefe makes one wall memorable, though her work demonstrates that the much-built-up edifice of her fame is constructed on flimsy ground."

Artistic Translation

Says Louis Lozowick: "When the graphic artist draws the outline of a tree or a house or a human face, and fills part of this outline black or gray to represent shadow, leaving other parts white to represent light, he is having recourse to a convention that has no counterpart in actuality. The graphic artist converts a three-dimensional multicolored world into a two-dimensional world of lights and darks. And it is the manner in which this conversion is accomplished by the effective distribution and arrangement of black, gray and white areas, lines and spots that distinguishes the good lithograph from the bad.

Painting the Lily

The editor of The Arts recently gave a page to scorching the "layout" men of certain newspapers in New York and elsewhere that have been known to cut into the rectangle of a painter's composition with curlycues and doo-dabs, with the object of breaking up "empty patches." quite naturally the artist moans when he sees what has been done to his carefully considered disposition of spaces.

"With One Stroke"

Lilian May Miller, American artist who has mastered the wood block methods of the older Japanese print makers, has issued a book called "Grass Blades from a Cinnamon Garden." From this book comes this verse:

With ten strokes he built a mountain,
With two strokes a tree—
And then with most delightful smile
He gazed through the lattice door a while
And with one stroke brushed in the boundless sea.

Rodin's Study of Victor Hugo

Victor Hugo would never sit for Rodin, either for the portrait bust, or for the little known dry-points made by the artist. One of these prints is in a collection now at Knoedlers, New York, and consists not only of a fully realized full-face view, but a quick three-quarter face impression. This dry-point exists in seven states, and is rare.

Father Knickerbocker's Lookout

New York's highest observation point, apart from an airplane view, is the serie on the seventieth floor of the new Bank of Manhattan's tower. This circular room, 836 feet above the sidewalk, will accommodate about a dozen visitors at a time when it is opened to the public about the middle of June. Other crow's nests in New York include one in the Chrysler Building, 783 feet up, and one in the Woolworth tower, 727 feet up. The Eiffel Tower observation platform is 905 feet above the street level.

E. C. S.

At the art center in Ogunquit, Me., the annual summer exhibitions will be held beginning June 15 and Aug. 1.

The College Art Association will send a traveling exhibition of modern Austrian and French paintings to various cities in the United States next season.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Tradition and New Music

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

London

TWO articles, both by thoroughly competent and well-informed writers, recently appeared on this page. In one of them, Schönberg was described as the composer who has upheld the great tradition of music to the present day. In the other he was described as having become more and more a denier of tradition. Nothing could be more instructive than those two irreconcilable assertions; especially as the latter was made by a writer who is not in the least inclined contemptuously to dismiss or pedantically to underrate Schönberg. If the statements were, on the one hand: "Schönberg writes intelligible, beautiful music," and on the other, "Schönberg writes unintelligible, ugly music," they would merely be expressing contradictory opinions, and there would be nothing further to say except by reference to a third opinion. But the question of a composer's relationship to tradition is one of facts, not of opinion. How then, can it have been solved here, in two irreconcilable ways?

Well, simply because like most words used in criticism and in æsthetics, the word "tradition" contains exactly what we put into it, either consciously and explicitly or quite unconsciously, or perhaps consciously but surreptitiously, in order to lead to a desired result, as when a conjurer drops into a top hat the rabbit which he will presently exhibit.

Two Meanings of the Word

When we speak of traditional features in a work of art, we refer usually to features that are in keeping with the teachings of accumulated experience, but sometimes merely to features that are in keeping with continuous usage. It would be better to use, for the latter purpose, the word "convention," so as to do away with this ever-recurring ambiguity. Some people think of tradition as restrictively binding; others admit that it enjoins progress, but merely a slow, uniform progress, and accordingly they believe that any big and more or less sudden leap forward, constituting a break with current usage, also constitutes a break with tradition. This, I think, is what our second writer does.

Others again, realizing that tradition, properly understood, is a matter of fundamentals, not of mere externals, are ready to admit, after due consideration of the particular case before them, that works which at first blush may seem to be infringing tradition most uncompromisingly are really most true to it—which is, I feel sure, what our first writer does.

But where, in the last instance, does the truth of the matter lie? We have, generally speaking, three ways of deciding the point. First, we may turn to the teachings of history. We shall then see that none of the great artists to whom art owes its tradition were held in leading strings by usage. In fact, while obeying and continuing tradition, they often took the big, sudden leaps which led contemporaries to believe that they were infringing tradition (this, as everybody knows, was said of Beethoven and Wagner among others). Tradition, in short, was made entirely by artists who did not confuse it with convention. In consequence, works which at birth may seem closest to tradition are really farthest from it, because they are the fruit of slavish imitation, and imitation has never contributed anything to tradition. One writer on musical appreciation declares that "the great classics have left models for all to copy." This should be understood charitably, as a slip of the pen. What was meant is probably "examples for all to emulate." And their example is not emulated by copying.

Genuineness the Ultimate Test

The next step is to ascertain whether the works under examination are genuine or not, whether they express original experiences (and express them in original fashion) or are merely derivative, duplicating the utterances of other artists. If we can discern no originality in a work, then we can be sure that it does not obey tradition. On the other hand, we may see originality in it, but an originality which strikes us as so eccentric as to appear to have no connection whatever with tradition. Certainly a leap may be both big and sudden without necessarily being in a right direction (I purposely refrain from writing: in *the* right direction, because we, the public and the critics, never know until after the event how far right or wrong the direction taken by an artist it).

This brings us back to the question whether the music really is intelligible to us. If it is, we shall be right in deciding, eventually, that it is merely eccentric and therefore not in keeping with tradition, in whose foundations eccentricity never played a part. But again, history reminds us that the question is not easy to decide; and that especially when an artist has taken a big leap, time must elapse, and opinions may clash, before it is quite clear to us whether his contribution makes sense for all reasonably experienced members of the public. This is the difficulty with which most of us are constantly compelled to grapple, unless we are unwise enough to brush it aside without a second thought.

Knowledge Not a Trustworthy Guide

It is tempting, at times, to seek what I shall call a "solution by knowledge." There was a time, for instance, when I thought it great fun (and useful as well) to trace features in Debussy's music back to Chabrier, Moussorgsky, Borodin, Liszt and Chopin. In his article on "Atonality and Polytonality" in Cobbett's "Cyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music" Edwin Evans has very instructive things to say on symptoms of those tendencies to be found in the distant past.

But the real secret does not lie therein. From the higher—and only true—point of view, it is of no importance whatever that a process should be a continuation, extension or consequence of another previously in use. Any process can be carried further, mechanically, as easily as be copied. And any discovery that we make as to the existence of links between a new work and works that are landmarks in tradition can have, at best, the value of collateral evidence, useful only after we have ascertained that the new work is artistically valuable; and this work, then, will never be in opposition to tradition. For this reason I think that our second writer, who unhesitatingly declares that he sees genius in Schönberg's music, did not quite mean all that the epithet "denier of tradition" really implies.

Paris Music Notes

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

OUR lyric theater, whose present decline is indisputable, is seeking to recapture its equilibrium by returning to its source. The fashion is for mystery plays and fables. Attempts to revive medieval drama can no longer be numbered. Raoul Brunel has gone to the very extremity of this conception by conducting us to a cathedral close where a brotherhood of actors, after having collected a crowd and having invited it to meditation and prayer, interpret lyrically the "Temptation of Saint Anthony."

As the onlooker may very well suspect, Saint Anthony, bullied, persecuted, humiliated and maltreated, comes out victorious from all the tests. This story is told us in rhythmic prose with an amplitude and complaisance that is perhaps a little excessive. The author would have done the composer a service by offering him a more condensed and closely knitted text. The musician Brunel indeed has followed with the strictest and most respectful fidelity all the intentions of Brunel the poet. His score, written with great care, possesses a brilliant and really paradoxical quality: it is written in such a way that one does not lose a word of the poem. Although the orchestration is never empty or thin, the voices are never covered. Raoul Brunel is certainly, of all composers who have received lately the hospitality of our first state theater, the one who has most thoroughly realized the acoustic, architectural and decorative requirements of the Palais Garnier. His work is exactly adapted to the gorgeous locale.

Freshness and Breadth

This music has freshness and breadth and a great sincerity of expression. At times it has the color of the dramatic works and oratorios of Saint-Saëns, but at others, the orchestra shows more full-bodied foundations and Satan does not hesitate to introduce unresolved appogiaturas into his theme. In its ensemble, this work supports with great courage a formula of lyric entertainment that has its letters of nobility.

This work is framed in painted canvases of a really excessive traditionalism. Whatever the interest of the revival of a lost historical genre, it was not perhaps useful to go back so far in the scrutiny of archives.

The cast is excellent. Marcel Journet is quite remarkable in the part of Anthony, whilst M. Franz, in the character of Satan, had some of the finest accents of his career. Henri Faber showed all his ease and virtuosity as lyric actor in the composition of a sarcastic demon; MM. Grommen and Narçon composed their character with great technical solidity and Mmes. Ferrer and Lapeyrette portrayed excellently the Temptress and the Consoler. M. Ruhlmann conducted with his customary conscientiousness and devotion this important work to which the public of the Opéra extended the most sympathetic greeting.

Toscanini in Paris

Toscanini has just passed through Paris like a meteor, like a twinkling star, like a fairy comet. Here is really the master, not only of the orchestra, but of conductors. One would like to see him intrusted with a sort of international course, a school of the stick which should be obligatorily attended by all those who have the pretension of wishing to mount upon a rostrum and impose their wishes upon musicians.

This man, at the same time elegant and correct, who, with his left hand upon his hip, manipulates his narrow white stick with the tips of the fingers of the right hand, with the easy dexterity of the juggler or conjuror, abandons himself before our eyes to veritable high school exercises. No large gestures, no leaps, no calls upon the feet. He has before him neither desk nor score. He draws fine, precise arabesques in the air and obtains nuances, suppleneses, attacks and crescendoes of extraordinary quality. His way of preparing and working up the prelude to "Tristan" reveals a virtuosity of means that confounds imagination. He managed to obtain from The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra a meticulousness in passive obedience that for us contains something inexplicable and marvelous. Do not think that this dazzling virtuosity is all on the outside. This juggler has his feelings, as is shown by one of his familiar gestures which consists of placing the palm of his left hand upon his heart so as to put those of his musicians into action.

But it is evident that this excess of technical finish is sometimes less moving than certain performances that are rich in feeling and tenderness. Certain German conductors give "Tristan" a more deeply human pathos. We are so ungrateful that we are tempted at times here to see the too beautiful bride. But one feels some shame in expressing such a scruple before such mastery.

The Ann Arbor Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR the thirty-seventh consecutive year the school of music of the University of Michigan has held its May Festival, offering, as for many years past, a series of six concerts performed within four days in the handsome and commodious Hill Auditorium.

On the side of the new music were to be found Arthur Honegger's "King David" and a cantata by May A. Strong, of University School of Music, using as its text certain of the poems in A. A. Milne's "When We Were Very Young."

At the other extreme were Bach's "Magnificat" in D major and Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem," a choral work which was part of the first May Festival program 37 years ago.

Maintaining a choral body in a great university where there is an increasingly greater number of distractions for the student body is always a problem, and Earl V. Moore, the unflagging director of the Choral Union, must get his results as best he can. The chorus numbered about 200 this year, but the proportion of male voices was smaller than usual, so that there were times in all the works when one felt a need for greater volume and sonority, though there was never a time, even in the almost bewildering intricacies of the Honegger work, when one felt that the training had been lax.

There was no denying the terrific emotional impact of the "King David," even though there were plenty of pages which left the unaccustomed ear bewildered. The music reflects with amazing vividness the inner significance of the story. Ethyl Hayden, Merle Alcock, Dan Gridley and Carl Lindegren carried the solo portions of the score, and Paul Leyssac read the dramatic narrative. However, it is the effect of the work as a whole, not any individual performances which one remembers when it is finished, for its form was not designed to exploit individual voices.

For the Requiem Nanette Guilford, Kathryn Meisle, Paul Althouse and Chase Baromeo were the soloists, and the work registered as effectively as it always does, thanks to a treatment which is just a trifle theatrical. One has a feeling that the work would be enhanced a little by costume and gestures.

Ruggiero Ricci played the Beethoven Concerto with a fluency of phrase, an apparent depth of understanding and a brilliance of technique which left the huge audience almost unbelieving.

Dusolina Giannini's beautiful, rich, masterfully handled voice was a glory to the ear in selections from the Italian operas on a joint program with Richard Bonelli, that fine operatic baritone. Maier and Pattison played the Mozart E flat major two-piano Concerto with such brilliance that the audience would not leave until they had added four encores.

As always, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Frederick Stock provided the orchestral background for the festival. Its outstanding contributions were Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," Ravel's "Bolero" and the richly somber Second Symphony of Rachmaninoff.

Permission Schola Cantorum, New York

HUGH ROSS

A Chorus-Master Indeed

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

TAKING hold of a chorus is one sort of job, taking hold of an orchestra another; and the man most peculiarly gifted and most particularly equipped here to handle a chorus, I account Hugh Ross to be, who has charge of the concerts of the Schola Cantorum. More according to common sentiment I should be speaking, if I referred to a chorus as a light enterprise, comparatively, and to an orchestra as a heavy one; and if I remarked how inconsequent a person who trains and leads a choir looks beside him who disciplines and directs a body of instrumentalists. More after the regular pattern of comment, too, I should be laying it down, if I applied to the first type of artist the condescending term, "chorus-master," and if I reserved for the second the high designations, "conductor" and "interpreter." But I have learned that accepted musical opinion has a way of being not so much what people really think, as what they believe they must put up with, social, economic and mechanical conditions considered. So I venture to commend Mr. Ross as a chorus-master indeed, by which I mean a master of choral drill and performance, and such a master as ought to be allowed every chance to carry out his ideas, circumstances perforce yielding and making room for him to act.

From everything I have observed, brilliant choir leaders are the rarest figures to be found in American music. Those I think of as having given me the impression of indisputable power are Nelson P. Coffin of Keene, N. H., and J. Fred Wolle of Bethlehem, Pa. Men of the orchestral fraternity I can name in numbers who have captivated me with noise of horns and violins and whatever else, metallic and wooden, is played upon; but only Coffin, as he used to guide the singing of the Keene Chorus Club, and Wolle, as he regulates the contrapuntal ins and outs of the Bach Choir, ever did it with the living stuff of voices so there was no getting rid of the recollection.

In the course of long looking for a third master equal to either of these, I have listened to the doings of the conductors who lend their talents, on occasion, to the directing of a singing society and an orchestra in combination. By this scheme, a minor individual prepares a task which a major one executes; choir-leader shouldering the labor of rehearsals, and conductor attending to the responsibilities of the concert. It seems so practical and businesslike! And yet it often produces, I find, rather humdrum results. Rarely have I heard an orchestral conductor set forth a completely choral work in a manner that gave me any satisfaction but of a stoic, unconverted sort. The thing was well done, yes; and at the same time pooriy done, because characterized less by direction than by indirection. The stronger the arguments brought forward, therefore, in behalf of the conductor-in-chief method, the firmer my conviction has always grown of its inacceptability. Chorus singers are a difficult enough matter as chorus singers, just on account of their vitality and plasticity. The voices, when treated as adjuncts to instruments, become mere resonators and columns of air accurately vibrating. Let me have not the sound of them, but the expression. This a choir-leader perhaps finds, but certainly does not pass over, at order, to another

Having, no, had fair opportunity to judge of Mr. Ross's abilities, having recorded upon him in one instance the past season a dreadful artistic mistake, and in another a happy exercise of musical clear thinking and good judgment, and having studied him from a distance and close up, I regard him as the present hope, chorally, of New York. He will continue, I have no doubt, to do what I disapprove of, in teaching his scholars to serve the designs and desires of orchestral conductors, when he should be instructing them according to the promptings of his own alert conscience as choir-leader. But neither he nor I, nor both of us together, nor both of us along with a Schola Cantorum subscriber or two here and possibly a guarantor there, are going to alter the habits of the town in a day or a year. Nevertheless, I am as sure as I want to be that his organization will accomplish things mainly by itself as an independent group; and I will be bold to protest that it will be doing only the calisthenics of song when it becomes a class practicing the "Ode to Joy" in the finale of the Ninth Symphony for the benefit of this, that or the other distinguished symphonic baton. What I should like, is to hear the Schola Cantorum perform under the actual hand of Mr. Ross the greatest of the choral masterworks—Bach, Beethoven, Berlioz, Liszt, I care not who the composer.

On Record

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY and the Boston Symphony Orchestra have confided two of their most interesting interpretations, the Sixth Symphony of Beethoven and Prokofieff's sparkling "Classical" Symphony, to disks the Victor Company has recently released. These two compositions present the players and their conductor in widely separated fields, in both of which they render flexible and evocative readings.

Dr. Koussevitzky's way with Beethoven is interesting. Perhaps his method does not appeal to all his listeners. Perhaps there are a few who feel that undue liberties are occasionally taken with historically hallowed phrases. But whatever criticisms may be made of the method and the incidental detail, there is little possibility for any uncertainty as to the final result. Beethoven, at Dr. Koussevitzky's hands, emerges with a full share of that dramatic richness and that impelling fire which the conductor so deftly instills into many of his readings. The Sixth is a favorite of his, and a favorite with his large audiences. So many opportunities for bantering lightness, for precision of tone and rhythm, for jocund briskness and for dreamy sentiment offer themselves that this recording of the "Pastoral" Symphony might almost be called an epitome of the Koussevitzkian manner and of the excellences of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The recordings on five double disks present a luminous brilliance of tone which sets the interpretation off exquisitely. Beethoven's unquenchable admiration of nature, limned in the translucent sparkling tones of the brook, accented in the gathering and thundering storm, etched into the bright warmths of the sunshine following, are all exposed with incision and clarity. The changing depths of timbre, the alternating rhythms, the rapid shifting of dynamics all emerge clearly from this recorded version.

The "Classical" Symphony from Prokofieff's versatile pen is now listed in the newer records. Here the Boston Symphony Orchestra gives a brisk, vivid performance of this contemporary writer's contribution to compositions in the classical manner. In the warm dissonances, in the lucid exposition of formal themes, in the clear liveliness of its manner the symphony is pleasant and invigorating. The registration is good, and carries through the mingled instruments effectively. The "Classical" Symphony, comparatively brief, occupies three sides of two double records. From the fourth side unrolls a delightful bit from Prokofieff's "Love for Three Oranges," the Scherzo and a most amusing March. Such buxom vigors as come from this music are joyful additions to a library of disks.

C. S. B.

Eleonora Duse

Eleonora Duse, by E. A. Rheinhardt. English version by Willa and Edwin Muir. London: Martin Secker. 16s. net.

THIS work gives us, within moderate dimensions, a sound and authoritative biography, at once deeply sympathetic and soberly critical, of one of the noblest among the world's great stage figures. Providing enough of the outward facts of her life to enable the reader to follow intelligently her career, the author is primarily concerned to show us the essential Duse, in her inward relations to the world about her, and to her superlative art.

Her character, as revealed in this volume, was rarely beautiful. Intense, impressionable and sensitive from her earliest days; imbued, it would seem, with an elemental quality "akin to the clouds and the stars"; mobile in body, face, and thought; endowed with a natural, quasi-pagan simplicity noticeable always and everywhere, whether in her dress or in her art; loathing publicity, "puffs" and every sort of artificial pettiness, theatrical or other; generous to a fault, and unpractical in worldly affairs—a creature so constituted must run counter to the accepted traditions of a stage.

The relative failure of Duse's career as an actress was nevertheless due partly to the falsely romantic influences that dominated the stage of her early days; since, after her first great success, in "Thérèse Raquin," she too frequently chose mediocre plays that provided her with no more than a framework upon which to build up those wonderful impersonations, wherein, as G. Bernard Shaw has phrased it, she could "produce the illusion of being infinite in variety of beautiful power and motion."

Duse, thus regarded, presented an exact antithesis to her greatest rival, Sarah Bernhardt, who never really entered into a leading character, but preferred to substitute herself for it: whereas the Italian could make of each distressful heroine a separate impersonation. In this further respect, also, she was unfortunate; that, as Luigi Pirandello has remarked, here was a tragedienne who never found her right author; or, rather, found her wrong one in d'Annunzio.

Toward the close of her career, when the collapse of the German mark, after the war, necessitated her return to the stage, she did, seemingly, some of her best work in Ibsen; and I myself have always felt that no other dramatist was, potentially, so sympathetic to her genius as was the author of "The Lady From the Sea."

P. A.

Cissie Fitzgerald, long a favorite British music hall entertainer, has a part in a Norma Talmadge picture now being filmed.

For good voice reproduction, Paramount's "The Texan" is worthy of comparison with the first-rate sound quality of the Fox film, "Song o' My Heart," in which John McCormack sings.

Mengelberg in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FOLLOWING hard upon the Vienna Philharmonic under Furtwängler, Dr. Mengelberg brought over his Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra for three concerts at the Royal Albert Hall on May 14, 15 and 16. Happily Dr. Mengelberg is well known in London, but it is between 20 and 30 years since the superb band visited England. The present visit will not lightly be forgotten. Finer orchestral playing has seldom been heard, nor much that is as fine—and this despite the Albert Hall as the scene of its activities.

The string sections have warmth and weight of tone, the most exact execution, and uncommonly good bowing. The first violins, led by that fine artist, Louis Zimmermann, play like one man (there are women among them), and the same holds good of the second violins, violas and so on. The woodwind, while absolutely at one as players, are not so homogeneous in timbre. The first flute is extraordinarily good. But the oboes have a tone rather sharp and pallid, judged by English standards—which is another way of saying "compared to Léon Goossens." The brass is firm, noble, and wonderfully plastic; the drummer a real artist.

As Dr. Mengelberg and his Amsterdam Orchestra are famous for their performances of Mahler's compositions, some disappointment was felt that none of these was included in the programs. Classics were severely prescribed for London. The first concert began (after the British and Dutch national anthems) with Beethoven's Overture to "Coriolan." Possibly the slow, wave-like resonance of the Albert Hall had some effect in determining Mengelberg's unusually slow tempi and softened style—particularly for the second subject. (If his gramophone-record of the work made in Amsterdam be a criterion, then the Albert Hall certainly did enter into his calculations.) This was not sledge-hammer Beethoven, but a great instrumental song.

Again in the "Eroica" Symphony following, the singing tone of the strings was deeply moving. Altogether this was a superlative performance of a unique work. From the very beginning the end was foreseen, and each movement so spaced that when the Finale came, it appeared the crown of all. If asked to give three instances of Mengelberg's genius as a conductor, one would unhesitatingly cite first his phrasing of the opening subject, so broad at the beginning, so fined down at the half-close, as if by a great soloist; then his handling of the slow movement, with the wonderful forward march of the rhythm through what was often a very free rubato; and lastly his intellectual interpretation of the Finale, bringing out the weight of profound thought which most interpretations miss.

The remainder of this concert was occupied by a wonderful performance of the Prelude and Liebestod from Wagner's "Tristan," and "Les Préludes" by Liszt. At the second concert Iturbi (in Mozart's D minor Pianoforte Concerto) and the 'Symphonie "Pathétique" by Tchaikovsky were the main attractions. The third program was simple and complete—Brahms's Symphony in C minor as part I; "Ein Heldenleben" by Richard Strauss as part II. Mengelberg's Brahms was full of individual beauties, but the fineness of his analysis sometimes—as in the first movement—held back the onward sweep of emotion. Brahms's music to some extent plays itself, if conductors will only trust themselves to it. Mengelberg's disentangling of inner parts in the score, his far-pushed search into the composer's inner thoughts, were not so successful here as in Beethoven's "Eroica." As to the performance of "Ein Heldenleben," there can be nothing but praise.

M. M. S.

Detroit Civic Opera

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—When the final curtain was down on Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" in Orchestra Hall the other night it seemed certain that the Detroit Civic Opera Comapny had become firmly established.

This was the company's second season. It had presented opera on five evenings two or three days apart, the inevitable double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" on the last night bringing the number of separate works to six. The other four, in order of their performance, were Verdi's "Aïda," Puccini's "La Bohème" and "Madam Butterfly," and Flotow's "Martha," all but the last being given in their original tongue. "Martha" was all in English except the part of Sir Tristram, sung by the veteran Italian, Natale Cervi.

The permanent basis of the Detroit Civic Opera Company is a chorus of about 100 voices, trained throughout the year by Thaddeus Wronski, to whose practical idealism the company stands as a monument; a ballet of about half that number, trained by Theodore J. Smith, and the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TROJANS LEAD IN QUALIFIERS

H. P. Rothert Makes a New N. C. A. A. Shotput Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Better conditions were ardently wished for the finals of the ninth annual track and field championship games of the National Collegiate A. A. at Stagg Field here. With the class of the finest aggregation of college athletes ever brought together for the event selected by preliminaries June 6, a new lot of new records appeared to be waiting only a smile of warm sunshine to make them blossom.

Though the meet is primarily to decide individual honors, University of Southern California took the lead for the team title by placing 12 times in the 10 events in which trials were held. University of Illinois placed six and so did Ohio State University, title defender. University of Washington had five, University of Nebraska, Stanford University and University of Kansas qualified four each. These figures, however, indicate strength only in a general way, as no trials were held in five events and half of the qualifiers in the field events and middle-distance runs have no chance to win points.

Rothert Breaks Record

One meet record was broken when Harlow P. Rothert '30 of Stanford put the 16-pound shot 51ft. 1¾in. This improved by 9¼ inches the mark he established in the meet last year. Rothert's team mate, E. C. W. Krenz '30, who holds the world's record of 163ft. 8¾in. in the discus throw, was not up to his best form. He threw the plate only 156ft. 10⅝in., but that was good enough to lead the field of qualifiers

Again dashing 100 yards without the aid of starting blocks G. S. Simpson '30 of Ohio State won the first heat in 9.6s. Two watches caught him at 9.5s. F. C. Wykoff '32 of Southern California duplicated this feat in the second trial. C. O. Bracey '30 of Rice Institute, champion in 1928, won the third heat in 9.9s., and his state rival, C. J. Leland '31 of Texas Christian, won the fourth heat in 9.7s. Others who qualified for the final were G. D. Hutson '30 of Denison, Emmett Toppino '31 of Loyola, New Orleans; H. R. Meier '30 of Iowa State, and T. E. Tolan '31 of Michigan, making up probably the greatest field of sprinters ever seen in a college track meet anywhere.

Fast time was made in the 120-yard high hurdles by L. H. Sentman 31 of Illinois, "Big Ten" champion, whose 14.6s was the best. This is two-tenths of a second slower than the world's record, and was considered exceptional in view of the chilly air and the damp track. The closest heat was the third, won by S. E. Anderson '30, of University of Washington, Pacific Coast Conference champion, in 14.8s. G. J. Salting '31, of University of Iowa, was second and R. A. Rodgers '30, of Illinois, was shut out by inches. Sentman also made the fastest time in the 220-yard low hurdles with 23.8s., a tenth faster than Anderson, the title defender, made in his heat.

The javelin throwers found it hard to get limbered up. K. M. Churchill '31 of California had the best throw of 198ft. 8in. J. P. Mortenson '30, of Southern California, the title defender, was fourth in the list of qualifiers with 188ft. 5in. The summary:

100-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State; G. D. Hutson '30, Denison, second. Time—9.6s.

Second Heat—Won by F. C. Wyckoff '32, Southern California; Emmett Toppino '31, Loyola, New Orleans, second. Time—9.6s.

Third Heat—Won by C. O. Bracey '30, Rice Institute; H. R. Meier '30, Iowa State, second. Time—9.9s.

Fourth Heat—Won by C. J. Leland '31, Texas Christian; T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan, second. Time—9.7s.

220-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State; C. M. Farmer '32, North Carolina, second. Time—21.4s.

Second Heat—Won by C. J. Leland '31, Texas Christian; N. R. Root '30, Chicago, second. Time—21.6s.

Third Heat—Won by C. O. Bracey '30, Rice Institute; K. P. Wells '32, Iowa State, second. Time—21.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan '30, Michigan; A. C. East '31, Chicago, second. Time 21.6s.

440-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by Russell Walter '30, Northwestern; V. E. Williams '31, Southern California, second; N. A. Long, Utah, third. Time—48.8s.

Second Heat—Won by R. F. Bowen, Pittsburgh; A. H. Wilson, Notre Dame, second; T. L. Hartley '31, Washington, third. Time —48.7s.

Third Heat—Won by John Lewis '31, College City of Detroit; Arthur Woessner '32, Southern California, second; P. F. Strother '30, Ohio State, third. Time—49.5s.

880-YARD RUN

First Heat—Won by O. J. Martin '30, Purdue; F. B. Evans '31, Illinois, second; R. R. Wolfe '32, Northwestern, third. Time—1m. 55.2s.

Second Heat—Won by D. A. Letts '30, Chicago; R. L. Swartz '31, Missouri, second; A. Weager, Detroit, third. Time—1m. 56.7s.

Third Heat—Won by B. Little, Notre Dame; R. P. Beetham '32, Ohio State, second; W. P. McGeaghe '32, Southern California, third. Time—1m. 57.3s.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES

First Heat—Won by E. E. Welsh '32, Southern California; R. C. Rockaway '30, Ohio State, second. Time—15.1s.

Second Heat—Won by L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois; John Morris, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, second. Time—14.6s.

Third Heat—Won by S. E. Anderson '30, Washington; G. J. Saling '31, Iowa, second. Time—14.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana; W. B. Lamson '31, Nebraska, second. Time—15s.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES

First Heat—Won by S. E. Anderson '30, Washington; J. A. Cave '31, Illinois, second. Time—23.9s.

Second Heat—Won by R. C. Rockaway '30, Ohio State; J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana, second. Time—24.3s.

Third Heat—Won by L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois; E. A. Payne '31, Southern California, second. Time—23.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by R. M. Oliver '32, Texas Christian; O. R. Welch '32, Missouri, second. Time—24s.

Running Broad Jump (Qualifiers)—E. L. Gordon Jr. '31, Iowa, 25ft.; E. B. Hamm '30, Georgia Technology, 24ft. 3¼in.; E. D. Graydon '32, Georgia Technology, and D. J. Hamilton '31, Colorado, tied at 23ft. 8¾in.; H. J. Tierney '30, Minnesota, and Coburn Tomson '30, Nebraska, 23ft. 1½in.; H. M. Paul '31, Southern California, R. A. Barber '32, Southern California 22ft. 11½in.; J. H. Mendel, Yankton, David Wanger '31, Illinois, W. O. Timberlake '31, Washington University, and L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois.

16-Pound Shotput (Qualifiers)—H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, 51ft. 1¾in. (new N. C. A. A. meet record); E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, 49ft. 6⅞in.; Paul B. Jessup '30, Washington, 49ft. 2in.; D. R. Chubbuck '32, Connecticut State Agricultural, 47ft. 10in.; H. M. Rea '32, Nebraska, 47ft. 5in.; Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, 47ft.; Allan Adams, Abilene Christian; W. R. Coleman '31, Alabama P. I.; J. A. Bausch '31, Kansas; C. L. Munn '32, Minnesota; Ralph Rider '31, Oklahoma, and R. H. Hall '32, Southern California.

Discus Throw (Qualifiers)—E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, 156ft. 10⅜in.; Paul B. Jessup '30, Washington, 156ft.; E. D. Moeller '31, Oregon, 151ft. 7¾in.; Melvin Thornhill '31, Kansas, 149ft. 11⅝in.; W. Engelmann, South Dakota State, 149ft. 7¾in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, 149ft.; F. V. Hoffman '32, Notre Dame; W. E. Ward '30, Kansas; H. D. Simmons '32, Wisconsin; Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin; H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, and J. A. Bausch '32, Kansas.

Javelin Throw (Qualifiers) — K. M. Churchill '31, California, 198ft. 8in.; Elmo Nelson '32, Iowa, 194ft. 10in.; L. D. Weldon '32, Iowa, 192ft. 5½in.; J. P. Mortenson '30, Southern California, 188ft. 5in.; L. Friedman, Geneva, 186ft. 6in.; J. J. Snider '32, Southern California, 185ft. 9½in.; Kankakee Anderson '30, Georgia, M. G. Hammon '31, Southern Methodist; H. M. Rea '32, Nebraska; R. L. McDonald, Notre Dame; H. H. Hein '32, Washington State, and E. J. Curtice '30, California.

Babe Herman Still Class of National

NEW YORK (AP)—Babe Herman of Brooklyn still is the whole story of the National League batting averages, but the stars of former years are moving up into threatening positions. Herman, with an average of .419 holds a commanding lead in the batting list issued June 7 which includes Wednesday's games.

Frank Hogan, catcher of the New York Giants and Paul Waner of Pittsburgh continue to hold their places close behind the Brooklyn Bable. But Harry Heilmann of Cincinnati, long a leading figure in the American League averages, has climbed up to share third place with Waner at the .398 mark, while the old reliable Frank Frisch of St. Louis has appeared among the first 10 regulars on the list. Hogan has a clear hold on second place with a .402 average.

Herman has gathered several other batting honors in addition to that of leading the league percentages. He also has made the highest totals of runs and hits, getting 72 safe hits and scoring 49 times, and is second to Hack Wilson of Chicago in runs batted in with 46. Another Brooklyn batter, Johnny Frederick, is giving Herman a close race in hits and runs. He has scored 47 times and has made 71 hits. Sixteen of his hits have been doubles, giving him a tie for second place with Adam Comorosky of Pittsburgh.

Frisch is the leading hitter of doubles with a total of 21, while Wilson, in addition to topping the list of run producers by batting in 49, holds the home run lead at 16. Walter Berger of the Boston Braves is only one behind in homers. Kiki Cuyler of the Cubs has hit eight triples, outdistancing another Chicagoan, Woody English by one. Cuyler also holds the lead in base stealing with 13.

Behind the first four regular batters, Bill Terry of New York has taken fifth place at .389 and following him come Grantham, Pittsburgh, .388; O'Doul, Philadelphia, .386; Klein, Philadelphia, .384; Frisch, St. Louis, .368; and Bissonette, Brooklyn, .365.

Adolfo Luque continues to hold the league pitching lead for Brooklyn with five victories and no defeats, while Bob Osborn of Chicago has captured second place by winning his third straight game. Brooklyn has taken first place in club batting at .327, while Cincinnati holds the fielding lead at .978.

MRS. PARDUE AND MRS. CLARK REACH FINAL

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Klotz Pardue of Sioux City, Ia., meets Mrs. Hulbert S. Clark of Oklahoma City, for the women's trans-Mississippi golf championship in a 36-hole final match here.

Waiting until the incoming nine to show her championship game, Mrs. Pardue won five of the six holes played to defeat Mrs. Stanley Alexander of Camden, Ark., 5 and 3 in the semifinals June 6.

Mrs. Clark did not lose a single hole in the other semifinal match, defeating Mrs. Thomas Wallace of Sapulpa, present Oklahoma champion, 5 and 4. The summary.:

WOMEN'S TRANS-MISSISSIPPI GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Dorothy K. Pardue, Sioux City, defeated Mrs. Stanley Alexander, Camden, Ark., 5 and 3.

Mrs. Hulbert S. Clark, Oklahoma City, defeated Mrs. Thomas Wallace, Sapulpa, 5 and 4.

BERMUDA TO ENTER OCEAN YACHT RACE

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Bermuda will be represented in the ocean yacht race from New London, Conn., to Bermuda, beginning June 21, by the Zena. Clarendon Masters, the owner, has loaned the yacht for the race, the expenses being defrayed by public subscriptions. She will fly the flag of the Hamilton Dinghy Club.

The Zena already has sailed for the Connecticut port with a crew of five, which includes the Darrell brothers, experienced yachtsmen who are well known in the United States as well as Bermuda. This will make their third attempt at winning this race. In 1923 they sailed the Dainty, which finished second among eight boats in its class and in 1925 they struck bad weather, finishing third in a field of five.

AUSTRALIANS LEAD 2 TO 0

EASTBOURNE, Eng. (AP)—The Australian Davis Cup team took a 2 to 0 lead over England June 6 in the third round of the international play for the coveted trophy. Jack Crawford accounted for the first Australian victory, defeating H. G. N. Lee of Great Britain after five hard sets. The scores were 3—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2. Harry Hopman had an easier time downing J. Colin Gregory of England in straight sets, of which two went to deuce. Hopman won by 8—6, 6—4, 9—7.

SOCCER TOURISTS WIN

BERLIN (AP)—The touring German-American soccer football team defeated one of Berlin's best teams June 6, 3 to 1. A huge crowd saw the contest and applauded the invaders' clever play. The score was tied at 1 to 1 at half time.

WILLIAMS ELECTS WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Frederick E. Williams '31 of Glen Ridge, N. J., has been elected captain of the Williams College golf team for next year.

TILDEN DEFEATS ZANDER

BERLIN (AP)—Big Bill Tilden continued his victorious sweep through the international tennis tournament here, June 6, defeating Zander, 9—7, 6—0.

TRINITY ELECTS MARTINI

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Richard Martini of Norfolk Conn., has been elected captain of the Trinity tennis team.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULT

California 6, Pennsylvania 0.

CUBS NEARING FIRST PLACE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	28	17	.622
Chicago	28	19	.596
Pittsburgh	22	21	.512
St. Louis	24	23	.511
New York	23	22	.511
Boston	18	24	.429
Cincinnati	18	27	.400
Philadelphia	16	24	.400

RESULTS FRIDAY

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 13, Brooklyn 0.
New York 10, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 14, Cincinnati 5.

Chicago moved up closer to the league-leading Brooklyn Robins on June 6, by defeating them in a National League game at Brooklyn, 13 to 0. Pittsburgh took the first game of its series with the Boston Braves, 4 to 3, and kept right after the leaders. New York won its sixth straight contest by taking St. Louis 10 to 7, while Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati 14 to 5 in the remaining game. The Phillies and Reds are now tied for last position in the standing, with the Giants even for fourth place along with the Cardinals.

The Cubs won their ninth consecutive victory by making 17 hits off Brooklyn pitchers, including home runs by Charlie Grimm and Leo Hartnett. They knocked Dazzy Vance, the Robins' dependable pitcher, out of the box in the sixth inning after he had allowed 10 hits. Until that time, however, he had retired 10 men by the strikeout method. Dudley and Newsome followed Vance to the box. For Chicago, Charlie Root turned in his best game of the season by holding the Robins to two hits, both singles. The losers did not come near scoring at any time during the contest.

In Boston, it was a home run by Adam Comorosky that spelled victory for the Pirates and defeat for the Braves. The score was tied at 3-all in the ninth inning until the Pirates' outfielder drove the ball into the left field bleachers. Gus Suhr, young first baseman, enjoying his first season with Pittsburgh, had previously evened the score in the seventh, by hitting a homer with a team mate on base. Meine, the winning pitcher, allowed the Braves 11 hits, but delivered tight ball in the pinches. Ben Cantwell worked the entire game for the losers, giving the Pirates 10 safe hits.

The Giants hit three Cardinal pitchers hard for 17 hits, each New York player hitting safely at least once. Fred Fitzsimmons started and finished the game for John McGraw, the Giants' manager, allowing the Cardinals only eight hits. Hugh Critz made four hits in five times up for the winners, but had a poor fielding day when he made three errors. Fred Leach and Bill Terry each made three hits. Taylor Douthit, St. Louis center fielder, drove out a home run for the longest hit of the contest. The Giants' hardest hit was a triple by Leach.

The Phillies hit hard at the offerings of Benny Frey, young Cincinnati pitcher, and drove him out of the box in the fourth inning after making 10 hits. John and McWeeney followed Frey to the box. Collins pitched a steady game for the Phillies, keeping the Reds' 10 hits well scattered. Denny Southern, Philadelphia center fielder, hit safely five times in as many trips to the plate. He also equaled an all-time major league record when four of his hits were doubles. Chuck Klein hit his fifteenth home run of the season. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	16	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; Vance, Dudley, Newsome and Deberry, Picinich. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Scott. Time—2h. 5m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	10	1
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	0

Batteries—Meine and Bool; Cantwell and Spohrer. Umpires—Klem, Moran and Clarke. Time—1h. 58m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	1	x	10	17	3
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	7	8	4

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Hogan; Bell, Haid, Sherdel and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Bell. Umpires—Reardon, Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 50m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	2	0	4	3	0	1	0	x	14	16	1
Cincinnati	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	1

Batteries—Collins and Davis; Frey, John, McWeeney and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Jorda, Rigler and Donohue. Time—2h. 1m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	31	15	.674
St. Paul	24	17	.585
Columbus	23	20	.535
Toledo	23	20	.535
Indianapolis	21	20	.512
Kansas City	19	23	.452
Milwaukee	17	29	.370
Minneapolis	14	28	.333

RESULTS FRIDAY

Kansas City 5, Columbus 3.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 1.
St. Paul 8, Louisville 7.
Minneapolis at Indianapolis (postponed).

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	32	22	.593
Allentown	30	22	.577
Bridgeport	29	23	.558
Springfield	29	24	.547
Hartford	25	25	.500
Providence	25	26	.490
Albany	20	33	.377
Pittsfield	20	35	.364

RESULTS FRIDAY

Providence 3, Albany 0.
Providence 9, Albany 7.
Springfield 7, New Haven 6.
Allentown 5, Pittsfield 4.
Hartford 3, Bridgeport 1.

MISS MATTSON IS VICTOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mary Mattson, 16-year-old Germantown High School player, won the Philadelphia and district girls' tennis championship June 6 by defeating Cecilia Bowes of Merion Academy in the final round at St. Martin's, 6—3, 6—2. The doubles championship was won by Betty Vanneman, Peirce School, and Miss Bowes, when they defeated Betty Taussig, Springside School, and Miss Mattson, in the final, 6—4, 2—6, 6—0.

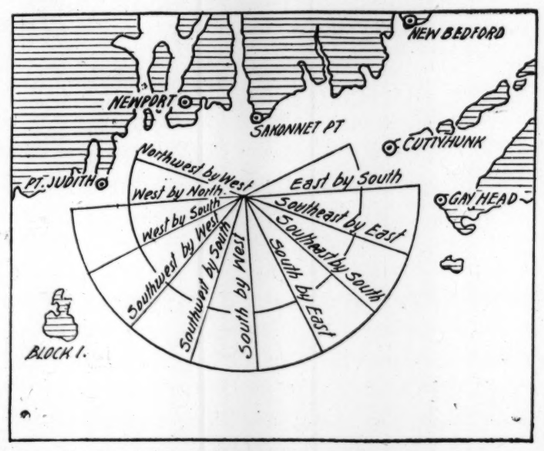
ITALY AND AUSTRIA DIVIDE

VIENNA, Austria (AP)—Italy and Austria were all square at the end of the first day's play of the third round of the Davis Cup play. Each country won one match June 6. H. W. Artens, No. 2 ranking player of Austria, turned back Placido Gaslini of Italy in straight sets, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2, but Baron Humbert L. de Morpurgo, the Italian ace, evened matters by defeating Franz W. Matejka, No. 1 ranking Austrian player, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

NAVY ELECTS TWO

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Midshipman Jerry C. South Jr. '31 of Arkansas has been elected captain of the United States Naval Academy lacrosse team for next year. His position is goal. The captain of the outdoor rifle team for next season is Midshipman Vernon R. Hain of Ohio.

Scene of Coming America's Cup Races



Official Chart of Waters Off Newport, R. I., Between Montauk Point and Martha's Vineyard, Where Shamrock V and American Defender Will Meet.

Formal Racing Starts Next Week for Three Defenders

Weetamoe, Enterprise and Whirlwind Will Meet in New York Yacht Club Events on Long Island Sound

Having gone through their setting-up exercises, three of the four candidates for America's Cup defense, the Weetamoe, Whirlwind and Enterprise, will start their formal racing careers the coming week in a couple of contests with the two older cup yachts Vanitie and Resolute in western Long Island Sound. The race on June 11 will be for the exclusive benefit of the cup yachts, but the following day they will be included in the starters in the New York Yacht Club's seventy-ninth annual regatta, which takes in yachts down to the 8-meter class, the smallest recognized by the club.

Tradition rather than attractiveness of the racing arena, brings the cup yachts to the narrow confines of the western Sound, with its traffic-encumbered waters, its light fluctuating air currents and its tidal whirls. None of the managers, therefore, regards either the races off Glen Cove or those at Oyster Bay, which follow, as conducive to anything like a satisfactory test of the relative sailing abilities of their respective charges. It is not until the fleet doubles Point Judith and meets the Boston cup yacht Yankee in eastern Block Island Sound the last week in the month that a real trial of speed will come under fairer conditions of sea and air.

Being more concerned than any other organization in the welfare of the famous cup, and the development of its best possible defender, the New York Yacht Club has always initiated racing for the candidates in a cup year. This custom dates back to 1886, when the Boston candidate, the Mayflower, made a discouraging start in New York Harbor in several June regattas. In fact, it was not until some weeks later that the second Burgess creation began to pick up her heels and show the form which ultimately won her the honor of meeting and defeating the Galatea.

Since then nearly all the cup yachts have made their racing debuts under the New York Yacht Club colors, the first races of the Reliance in 1903 and the Resolute in 1914 being in practically the same waters that will float their 1930 successors. The starts in 1903, however, were off Matinicock Point, while those in 1914 were off Great Captain's Island.

This year the race committee of the New York Yacht Club will send the yachts away from off Parsonage Point, generally accepted as the best starting point in the western Sound, and has planned four courses ranging from about 21½ to 26 miles in length.

The starting signals will be at the usual five-minute intervals with the warning each day at noon, daylight saving time. Under ordinary conditions the yachts ought to sail the course in something like two hours. It is the hope of most yachtsmen that there will be a good southwest breeze that will give the yachts a run down the Sound to Long Neck, the other side of Stamford, and a 12½-mile beat back to a mark off Glen Cove.

Because of the fact that she has had fully five weeks' start on her rivals, the Enterprise is generally regarded as likely to show the best form and is the favorite. The Weetamoe is looked upon as a good second, with the Whirlwind, only a few days under sail, as a third. Where the Vanitie and Resolute will fit in this picture remains to be seen, but up to the present time neither of the older yachts has been able to hold the Enterprise in what few brushes have been held. If the Vanitie sails on the same rating as last year, as a Class I boat, she will have to allow the three cup defenders and the Resolute something like four seconds a mile. This will be one of the few instances this year where the old-time system of time allowance will be invoked in races for the cup yachts, as those yachts, as well as the Shamrock V, all rate at the top of Class J.

Not only has the Enterprise two spare spars, one at City Island and the other at Bristol, but she has three extra centerboards ready for shipment in case she loses any one of the pair which she carries. The Weetamoe has also a couple of spare boards stacked up in the Herreshoff shop, but the Yankee at Marblehead has not ordered any extra board. The Whirlwind is a keel boat and is not concerned in these extra draft adjuncts. The Thorne-Hammond boat has, however, a spare metal spar which is said to be 500 pounds lighter than the Enterprise's production. Work on the Yankee's second mast is being rushed, with every expectation that it will be finished before the first trial race at Newport four weeks hence.

The second mast of the Weetamoe is being dried out in a specially constructed canvas case or bag held away from the spar by steel hoops, while hot air is blown through it continuously.

Because of the heavy expense involved in following the races off Newport by steamer, many inquiries have been made as to whether any part of the racing can be seen from some land point. The nearest piece of terra firma to the proposed starting point nine miles southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship is the comparatively narrow ledge of rocks off Sakonnet Point, R. I., about six miles due north of the starting buoy. It is hardly likely that the race committee will send the yachts on any course north of east and west, which means that all the races will be to the southward. It will be possible to glimpse the yachts on a clear day from Point Judith, some 10 miles due west from the start, and on a 15-mile beat to windward in a southwest breeze, which is the prevailing direction of the wind, the turning mark will be within five miles of the Southeast Light on Block Island. In fact, the high bluffs on Block Island are about as likely a place to watch a cup race as any around eastern Block Island Sound, being somewhat better even than the Navesink Highlands, which were used by thousands in every cup match between 1885 and 1920, and, being 300 feet high, proved an excellent free grandstand.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK IN FINAL

Boston and New York teams meet in the final for the Griscom Cup as the result of Boston's 8-to-7 victory over Philadelphia at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., June 6. Frances Williams, 18-year-old girl from Pennsylvania, who came to The Country Club the first of the week unheralded, added to her laurels when she defeated Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. of the Boston team, 1 up at the nineteenth hole.

Boston's first three players were defeated by Philadelphia's strongest. The next five Boston players all won their matches to take the lead, but matters were soon tied when Mrs. R. H. Barlow and Jane McCullough, Philadelphia, won their matches 6 and 4, and 5 and 3, respectively.

Martha Brewer, Mrs. Walter Tufts and Mrs. E. F. Shay all gained victories at the bottom of the list to help Boston win.

Mrs. Baker put up a fine battle all through the match and looked like a winner, but she met her Waterloo at the eighteenth, a 440-yard hole, made, it seems, to suit Miss Williams's long driving game. Mrs. Baker was 1 up playing the eighteenth, but she scored 5 to Miss Williams's 4. On the deciding hole Miss Williams got as close to the hole in 3 as Mrs. Baker did in 4. The summary:

Frances Williams, Philadelphia, deefated Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Boston, 1 up in 19 holes.

Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Philadelphia, defeated Dorothy Richards, Boston, 5 and 3.

Mrs. Ralph Raynor, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Boston, 7 and 6.

Mrs. W. M. Ferris Jr., Boston, defeated Ruth Perry, Philadelphia, 1 up.

Frances Stebbins, Boston, defeated Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6 and 5.

Mrs. L. Q. White, Boston, defeated Mrs. Charles Armstrong, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, defeated Rosamond Vahey, Boston, 6 and 4.

Mrs. W. C. Quimby, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. S. Diston Jr., Philadelphia, 2 up.

Jane McCullough, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. H. F. Prunaret Jr., Boston, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Walter Tufts Jr., Boston, defeated Mrs. Theodore Weiderseim, Philadelphia, 6 and 4.

Mrs. E. M. Filter, Philadelphia, defeated Edith Stevens, Boston, 5 and 3.

Grace English, Boston, defeated Mrs. L. W. Roby, Philadelphia, 1 up.

Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Boston and Henry Culley, Hartford, defeated Miss Elizabeth Hugus, Hartford and R. T. Murphy, Utica, 6—4, 7—5.

Martha Brewer, Boston, defeated Mrs. Coyners Button, Philadelphia, 2 up.

Elizabeth Morris, Philadelphia, defeated Margaret Curtis, Boston, 6 and 3.

Mrs. Edward Shay, Boston, defeated Mrs. S. B. Wheeler, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

Players Named for the English Team

INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	1st Ins Led	Bhd	AWR	Pts
Lancashire	5	0	1	1	1	52
Nottinghamshire	5	1	2	0	0	50
Kent	5	2	0	0	0	40
Warwickshire	2	0	4	1	0	39
Surrey	1	0	3	4	1	39
Glamorganshire	1	2	4	1	0	31
Derbyshire	3	2	0	0	1	28
Yorkshire	3	1	0	1	0	27
Sussex	2	2	0	1	0	25
Northamptonshire	2	4	0	1	1	23
Worcestershire	1	4	2	1	0	21
Gloucestershire	1	1	0	4	0	20
Middlesex	0	2	1	2	2	19
Hampshire	1	2	0	3	0	17
Essex	0	2	2	2	0	16
Leicestershire	0	3	3	0	0	15
Somersetshire	0	4	2	0	0	10

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Transcending in interest all other cricket news this morning is the announcement by the Marylebone Cricket Club selection committee of the names of 13 players from whom England's eleven will be finally selected for the first test match of the 1930 series against Australia commencing at Nottingham, Friday.

As was generally expected the captaincy has been conferred once again upon A. P. F. Chapman, Kent, who has shouldered this responsibility several times before and has never come off the field as England's captain on a losing side. The other amateurs named are K. S. Duleepsinhji, young Indian batsman with a brilliant record for Sussex County this season; R. W. V. Robins, Middlesex; J. C. White, Somersetshire, who was vice-captain in Chapman's side that retained the "ashes" so splendidly "down under" two winters ago. The professionals on the list are the incomparable J. B. Hobbs, Surrey; W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire; E. H. Hendren, Middlesex; Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire's fast bowler; Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, who with Hobbs has many times opened the batting for England; M. W. Tate, Sussex, Richard Tyldesley, Lancashire's slow bowler, George Duckworth, Lancashire wicket keeper, and Frank Woolley, left-handed Kent veteran who retains splendid form.

Weather conditions Friday will doubtless play a big part in deciding which two players are to be dropped from the 13 mentioned and it is considered unlikely that Woolley and Duleepsinhji will both be included or Tyldesley and Robins. The Australians' game against Middlesex at Lord's produced two interesting centuries—Hendren's knock of 138 which was the first three-figure innings put up against the visitors and A. F. Kippax's 102 for the Australians which was the first performance of its kind by this player since the tour started. Middlesex came out of this match with credit for, after being well behind in the first innings, the county made the Australians in turn fight hard for a win.

Sussex did a somewhat similar thing against Surrey at the Oval for it was skittled out of the first innings with a ridiculously small score, yet retrieved its position by a big total in the second. A curious incident in this game was when Duleepsinhji was given out "hit wicket" in Sussex's second innings. It appears that before he hit his own wicket, he also hit the wicket keeper on the head, an occurrence which—uncomfortable though it may be for the wicket keeper—renders that hardy person liable to penalization for "obstruction" of batsmen. Almost for the first time this year the sun shone on every match played—a welcome contrast to the unpleasant cricketing conditions experienced during the opening month of the season. The results of first-class matches:

Australians defeated Middlesex at Lord's in 5 wickets, Middlesex 103 and 287, Australians 271 and 21 for 5 wickets. Lancashire defeated Oxford University at Oxford by an innings and 39 runs, Oxford 137 and 227, Lancashire 403 for seven wickets, declared. Cambridge University drew with Somersetshire at Cambridge, Somersetshire 323 and 176 for 4 wickets, declared; Cambridge 283 and 124 for 2 wickets. Nottinghamshire defeated Worcestershire at Worcestershire by 10 wickets, Worcestershire 122 and 172, Nottinghamshire 262 and 33 for no wicket. Yorkshire defeated Hampshire at Bradford by an innings and 100 runs, Yorkshire 478 for 9 wickets, declared, Hampshire 169 and 209. Glamorganshire defeated Derbyshire at Swansea by 29 runs, Glamorganshire 295 and 199, Derbyshire 216 and 241. Kent defeated Essex at Tunbridge Wells by 302 runs, Kent 179 and 338 for 9 wickets, declared, Essex 113 and 102. Surrey led Sussex in first-innings uncompleted game at the Oval, Sussex 72 and 454 for 7 wickets, declared, Surrey 176 and 217 for 4 wickets.

WILEY DEFEATS CHAMPION HALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—There will be a new New England men's lawn tennis singles champion this year as the result of the semifinal round matches played June 6 on the courts of the Hartford Golf Club. Leland H. Wiley of this city, sprang a big surprise in that round when he defeated J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, the 1929 champion, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5. Twice during the match Hall was within a point of taking the set. Francis X. Shields of New York, won the other semifinal round match by defeating David Jones, also of New York, in straight sets, 9—7, 6—1.

Mrs. William M. Shedden of Boston retained her women's singles championship by defeating Miss Virginia Cross of Providence, 6—2, 6—2. She followed this up by taking the women's doubles with Miss Dorothy Blodgett of Boston. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round.

Leland H. Wiley, Hartford, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated David Jones, New York, 9—7, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. William M. Shedden, Boston, defeated Miss Virginia Cross, Providence, 6—2, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. William M. Shedden and Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Boston, defeated Miss Elizabeth Hugus, Hartford, and Miss Louise McFarland, Pasadena, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

M. T. Hill and F. L. Johnston, Waban, defeated H. H. Hyde and L. H. Wiley, Hartford, 7—5, 6—4.

Amos Wilder and John Gow, Hartford, defeated David Jones, New York, and R. T. Murphy, Utica, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss Louise McFarland, Pasadena, and Keith Werner, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Janet Page and Elmer C. Griffin, New York, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. William M. Shedden, Boston, and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Miss Louise McFarland, Pasadena and Keith Werner, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.

HARVARD CREWS BUSY

RED TOP, Conn. (AP)—Harvard's varsity crews paddled five miles on the morning of June 6 at a fairly high stroke and went out for a six-mile paddle in the afternoon in preparation for the Yale races. The freshmen and combination eights worked out for six miles in the morning and again in the afternoon, varying their stroke during the easy stretches.

NORWICH ELECTS HARTFORD

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—The election of Chester P. Hartford of Portsmouth, N. H. a Norwich junior, as captain of next winter's basketball team was announced here June 6. Hartford, who is president of his class, is a veteran forward. He also plays

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Spain in the Modern World

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Spain, by Salvador de Madariaga. London: Benn. 21s.

PROFESSOR DE MADARIAGA has shown himself to be the Compleat European, though he is of course a Spaniard. He brilliantly served the League of Nations in Geneva. He became a professor at Oxford. His observations on the French, as well as on the British and the Spanish peoples, mark him out as a penetrating observer of national characteristics. To him has been intrusted the task of writing on his native land in the admirable Modern World series which is edited by the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher.

For the most part English—that is to say, in relation to their subject—foreign writers of long acquaintance with an alien land have been chosen to interpret the different countries for English-speaking readers. Thus it is with Germany and Norway and Turkey and Greece and France. But there are exceptions. An Italian deals with Italy. An Englishman deals with England. An Irishman deals with Ireland. And now a Spaniard deals with Spain. There is much to be said for and against the selection of a foreigner, who sees with detachment, and for and against a native, who sees more intimately. A foreigner is less likely to be prejudiced, but he may not always understand. A native may be biased in one sense or another, and he may not perceive his subject in broad outline. There is here matter for pretty speculation; but let it be said at once that Mr. de Madariaga has preserved an admirable temper and has produced a book which is invaluable to students of a country which is at once European and extra-European—which cannot be separated from the Continent and yet stands outside the main stream of continental life.

A Unique Position

This unique position of Spain, which once was the proudest of European nations, and was at the apex of European civilization while still bearing traces of its Muhammadan invaders, and is now somewhat weary and scornful of national ambitions, inspires Mr. de Madariaga to make a plea for Spain as one of the leaders of the international movement of the modern world. He sees Spain as possessing a vast experience, but as having gone beyond the stage which other countries are still traveling. Its interests are moral rather than material. If it has not all-conquering armies and invincible navies, it has tradition and culture and a widely spoken language. To deny it a place among the great powers is, therefore, to define a great power as one that has coal and oil and dominions and might and other materialistic things.

It will be seen that if Mr. de Madariaga is a highly intelligent and critical Spaniard, he has, nevertheless, a high conception of Spain's rightful place. In medieval days Spain was the frontier between Islamism and Christendom. In modern days Spain might, as a universal nation, be the frontier between the old diplomacy, with its cortège of intrigues, suspicions and fears, and the new diplomacy, with its love of justice, open dealing and mutual confidence. The ideal is certainly noble, but alas! there is still much in Spain which unfits it for the part of "honest broker" between the big and small nations.

The disabilities under which Spain labors are indeed set out impartially. As is the method of this series, the author surveys the historical forces that make Spain what it is today. It must not be forgotten that the Spanish Empire, despite the disadvantages of a priestly and paternal administration, lasted three centuries; and, as the author claims, held a whole continent, and many nations beyond it, in the longest period of peace which they, or indeed any region of their size, has known. It introduced Christendom and civilization and it advanced knowledge. It embodied, of course, the idea of religious unity which was predominant in the sixteenth century. The cause of Spain's failure lay in the character of the task it dreamed of achieving, for universality was then apparently impossible.

Dictatorship and Deadlock

These preliminary chapters lead up to a consideration of the nineteenth century as an era of reconstruction from the very ground upward. The United States is described as "somewhat ruthlessly plucking the last branches from the old Iberian oak." But this pruning determined a sudden rise in economic vitality. There are illuminating chapters on agricultural conditions and on the development of industry and commerce. There are chapters on the agrarian question, labor unrest, clericalism and the army. The Catalan difficulties are discussed at some length. The relations with Portugal are explained lucidly. The Moroccan policy is treated in a separate chapter, as is Spanish-Americanism. Foreign affairs in general are given a whole section, and altogether it is impossible to read this book without a better appreciation not only of Spanish but of world problems.

So we are led to the reign of Alfonso XIII; to the pre-war days, to Spain's attitude in the war, to the overthrow of the Constitution, to the dictatorship and to the deadlock. Doubtless these more topical chapters are of greater immediate interest, though they are illuminated by those which point to the more remote past. The King is the heir to a long tradition of absolute monarchs, never wholly and sincerely converted to the half-measures of constitutionalism. He is, in practice, says Mr. de Madariaga, the true source of political power, the pivot of all government, the ruler of Parliaments and Cabinets. Political leaders, neglecting the sovereign people, came to him when he was still a young man for the authority which they would not seek in the public opinion they were supposed to lead. "He was the center of all adulation and intrigue; the pole-star of all political hopes; the sphinx of the political future." He is not impulsive. In him are "folds and counter-folds of cautiousness, treasures of patience, a marvellous capacity for winding round obstacles, and for taking the long way about."

We are assured that the doctrines of liberal democracy have conquered but a small proportion of the Spanish Nation, including the majority of its intellectuals. The King could not be, in the circumstances of his upbringing, other than the virtual ruler; and unfortunately he has no grasp of political philosophy. Though he is the most acute politician in Spain, he is not a statesman.

Nevertheless his reign has been rich. Spain has a higher level of population; it is being industrialized; it is certainly a full member of the world of culture, and, in the phrase of Mr. de Madariaga, it reconquers spiritually that America which it had discovered, populated, civilized and lost.

Of Gen. Primo de Rivera it is said that he was a figurehead and not a dictator. He represented forces which eventually abandoned him. The King dismissed him. The people did not shout against the General but against the King. Republican feeling is stirring, and for a long time to come Spain will be one of the most interesting countries to watch. We shall watch it more intelligently if we read Mr. de Madariaga's book.

The River Goes On

The History of Button Hill, by Gordon Stowell. New York: Richard Smith, Inc. $2.50.

GORDON STOWELL has chosen for the theme of his first novel the rise and fall of a suburb. Barring a slight inelasticity in getting started, he has handled a large subject with a capacity for organizing material that is often the mark of experience.

What was Button Hill? The reader is convinced that it actually existed. A suburb of the manufacturing city of Fleece in Yorkshire. A spacious and leafy place, with wide streets and lawns, modestly impressive houses, and the country close at hand. A highly respectable suburb where everyone owned a complete set of Waverley Novels and many read The Review of Reviews; where ladies and gentlemen played tennis in the afternoon and everyone kept a maid.

It was in the last years of Queen Victoria that Button Hill came into existence as a residential quarter; it was in the days of her grandson George that it sank into obscurity. These years were practically coincident with the birth, youth and young manhood of Eric Ellersby.

Eric had the advantage of being the son of a crank. His father was a mildly blue-eyed little man who would not willingly hurt the feelings of a caterpillar, but his beard had a way of suddenly jutting forward aggressively whenever he felt that Right demanded attention. All through Eric's youth the boy was accustomed to finding his father on the unpopular side of questions, like the Boer War, eating meat, women's rights, paying the National School tax, and letting his son wear the prescribed school cap, but all the time Eric realized that his father was respected. Actually Button Hill represented a society that was interested in Right, though they did not all think alike about it. Button Hill folk were simple in their tastes and orderly in their lives. Men like Mr. Ellersby and his neighbor Mr. Mendip were conscious of building for the next generation; the children would make Button Hill even more nearly perfect.

The children were not themselves quite perfect. That immediately pre-war generation, made up of "Knuts" and "Flappers," was falling away from the clear-cut standards of the parents. Mr. Stowell has drawn an unflattering picture of the 20-year-olders of 1914. One of them said, "It was a rotten world, Eric. You said only the other day you were fed up with it; and between you and me, so was I. So was everybody, on the Q. T. This was does at least give us a promise . . . the war that will end war."

So all of Button Hill's young men, except one pacificist, went into training camps. Even Eric's objecting father was this time convinced of the rightness of war; a fact for which Eric was glad because he would have gone anyway. He went, with his schoolmates, into a Button Hill battalion called the "Pals." They went to save Button Hill, which was their world. Eric's father said they were fighting for Life As It Was.

The war has its picture adequately drawn by Mr. Stowell. His hand is guided by humor and by tolerance, but also by an eye that has seen and known war for the sort of business that it is. Very few of the "Pals" came back. They were used in the Somme attack of 1916, an attack painstakingly planned and perfectly foreknown to the enemy. Fifteen of Eric's company survived, among them Eric himself.

When Eric returned to Button Hill looking for Life As It Was, he found it had gone. It wasn't simply that he had lost his father and his mother, a toll paid to war. Button Hill itself was changed, economically, socially, almost geographically. Houses had been sold or torn down, trees had been cut, business had crept in. The park was unkempt, the churches were empty. Life, of Eric's sort, had moved to new suburbs, farther away. But these lacked promise of even such stability as Button Hill had possessed, these mushroom growths with their frivolous, ephemeral houses of stucco and pebble-dash.

The man who wrote this substantial, leisurely and satisfying novel is an Englishman in his early thirties, a student and teacher of art, and an ex-soldier. His writing bears evidence that he has gone below the surface, both in thought and experience, but that he has kept his sense of humor and his sense of proportion.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

What—Fall Lists Already?

BEFORE the spring books are out of the way, before the summer's "light fiction" has more than started, comes "Fall List—1930," from Farrar & Rinehart . . . These young publishers thus fire the first gun in the fall campaign; though its report is rather submerged by the drumfire of the price battle . . . "Fall list" means something like the "July" number of a periodical published, say, today . . . "Fall" in this instance covers the period from June 6 to December 5 . . . Farrar & Rinehart, we discover, have not given themselves over wholly to dollar books . . . They offer 16 of them . . . There are 61 titles on the list . . . Prices run up to $25 for a limited edition of "The Green Pastures" . . . The majority of the prices listed seem to be from $2 to $5 . . . It is fitting that in the midst of the dollar-book cannonading Dutton should remind us that its Everyman's Library is still in the field . . . To the extent of 850 volumes by 400 authors . . . And these sell at 80 cents . . . The reminding is done by John Macrae, president of the Dutton company, and one of the most persuasive of letter-writers . . . He points out with understandable pride that Everyman's has sold 25,000,000 copies in 23 years . . . "To know all the titles and the authors of the 850 books in the Everyman's Library is a step forward in culture and a liberal education in itself" . . . Let's see—a liberal education for $680 is cheap enough, certainly . . . The newest addition to this excellent library is "American Short Stories of the Nineteenth Century," edited with an introduction by John Cournos . . . Mostly familiar tales by the usual authors, from Washington Irving to O. Henry . . . Cape & Smith offer three additional titles in their New Library, which consists of new books, selling at 60 cents each . . . These are "A History of Music," by Percy Buck, "Architecture," by Christian Barman, and "The English Language," by Ernest Weekley . . . Stephen Crane, by the way, isn't among Everyman's 20 American short story writers . . . An article by Jerre G. Mangione, in the "Chapbook" of Syracuse University, recalls Crane's love for the critical tribe: "The average reviewer is described by him as being the only person in the world who knows less than the average reader" . . . Was this why Everyman's omitted him? . . . The average reader will be surprised at the new aspect of Roosevelt revealed in an anecdote told by Owen Wister in his "Roosevelt: The Story of a Friendship," to be published by Macmillan June 17 . . . "I recall a dinner at the White House when Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mrs. Holmes were there, and we all knew each other very well; in the midst of the excellent talk and laughter the President in sheer joy suddenly put both his hands on the table, bowed over them and exclaimed: 'Oh, aren't we having a good time!'" . . . Or, as the music hall artists a few years later would have phrased it, "Ain't we got fun?" . . . Which reminds us that we once before wrote that latter phrase in a newspaper story, and found when the story was published that a fastidious copy-reader had changed it to read, "Aren't we having fun?" . . . We are also reminded that early in 1912, as a reporter—Oh, yes, we used to be a newspaper man ourself—we were assigned the agreeable task of asking Roosevelt whether he would support Taft if Taft won the Republican nomination for President . . . We expected almost anything, but all we got was a close-up of the famous teeth and a brusque "I have nothing to say" . . . We once had to ask an equally impertinent question of Sam Langley . . . Sam's teeth were no less noticeable than Roosevelt's, and he was far more talkative . . . Athletes, in their simple-hearted way, are much more expectant of benefits from the "boys" of the press than are statesmen or artists . . . And what is the average reader's attitude to the radio? . . . Probably that of the Associated Press correspondent who wrote of a woman in Copenhagen who had lived an exceptionally long life: "One of her idiosyncrasies was a dislike of the radio" . . . You see how he missed the point of his own story? . . . Continuing our descent in the price scale, we arrive at Charles Boni's Paper Books, which, with the advent of dollar books, have become 50-cent books . . . It's a "series of new and reprint" titles . . . The latest is "The Return of the Hero," that tale of early Ireland which was published in 1923 under the pseudonym of Michael Ireland, which was attributed by critics to James Stephens and which now appears with the name of Darrell Figgis on the title page . . . But Stephens contributes an introduction in which he declares that it seems to him "just as difficult to credit that Mr. Figgis could be the author of this work as that I myself was" . . . He concludes: "If Bacon wrote the plays signed Shakespeare, if William Sharp wrote the works signed Fiona McLeod, or if Darrell Figgis wrote 'The Return of the Hero,' then literary criticism stands baffled, and we must admit that occasions can arise in which the impossible becomes possible, and the unbelievable is to be credited" . . . Coming up the financial scale, we arrive at the odd price of $1.75 . . . This is what you must pay for a copy of Max Friedländer's "Genuine and Counterfeit" (A. & C. Boni), which will tell you "how to distinguish the spurious from the genuine Old Masters" . . . We are surprised that this was not issued in a de luxe edition, limited to 500 copies, each signed by the author, to be sold by subscription at $50 each . . . Not because we think it is worth that, but because we should suppose that the only people who would be much interested would be those who pay "something in six figures" for masterpieces authentic or fraudulent . . . The rest of mankind is left unperturbed by the collector's passion; and not only because it can't afford the luxury . . . Clive Bell's "No rarity, no beauty," summed up 17 years ago the state of mind . . . To slip back into the medium price class, here are two books, 75 cents each, from Funk & Wagnalls, provided thoughtfully by F. F. Bovet to give travelers all the French and German they need . . . We've always understood that all the French the traveler needed was "Combien?" and "Trop" . . . And they do say that nowadays English will take you everywhere . . . But for those who prefer to start better equipped, we will say this for these new handbooks: They are the first vest-pocket books we've ever seen that would fit into a vest pocket . . . Though if you're vain of your Brooks Brothers cut, we shouldn't advise keeping them there . . . Through the kindness of a colleague, the blotter shortage has been relieved . . . Here's one with the calendars of May, June and July, on a verdant ground . . . Perhaps the blotter, which comes from Perrine & Company, accountants and auditors, of New York, was intended for us anyhow . . . Because it says: "Our stated business is auditing, not writing up books" . . . No, it wasn't, either . . . Because it goes on: "But a regular service is maintained in bookkeeping for smaller corporations, estates and individuals."

Jacket Illustration by Roland F. Cosimini for Gen. Max Weygand's New Biography, "Turenne, Marshal of France."

A Soldier of France

Turenne, Marshal of France, by Gen. Max Weygand, translated by George B. Ives. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

TURENNE was a soldier—a great soldier. But more than that, he was a great man, with qualities of the heart as towering as those of his head. It was said of him that 'his foes feared him, his friends trusted him and his men loved him—what higher praise can be given a man?"

If the critic can find in this book by General Weygand, himself a soldier who won an enviable record during the world war, one thing to cavil at, it is perhaps that the soldier of the twentieth century is a little over-zealous in his desire to enlarge upon the virtues of his hero and to minimize such faults as Turenne shared with his contemporaries. But that, in these days of zeal in the other direction is a wholesome attitude. And after all is said and done the wreath General Weygand places with such reverence upon the brow of the greater French chieftain is more or less deserved, as the book under discussion bears ample witness.

To the genius of Turenne as leader of men, as tactician and strategist, greater authorities than Weygand have already testified. Napoleon, greatest of them all, urged young military students to read and re-read the campaigns of Turenne as models to be humbly studied and followed. The Red Cardinal sensed Turenne's ability very early, and Mazarin, successor to Richelieu, saw this greatness even more clearly and rewarded it even more handsomely.

But while, as is natural, the soldier in Weygand admires almost extravagantly the soldier in Turenne, Weygand the man pays proper respect to the man in the Vicomte, and the pictures he gives of the latter are no less clear cut and vital than those of the former. Indeed, if anything, the man Turenne emerges for the lay reader much more distinctly than the general.

This, of course, is exactly as it should be, for the lessons that lie in Turenne's military campaigns are caviar to the general, but those that Weygand draws of the man's loyalty to family, to France, to king, to duty and above all to his own standards are lessons that can be of service to the least militarily inclined among the readers of this volume.

In some particulars the action is partly clouded, as when an attempt is made to show why Turenne, after his upbringing as a Huguenot, with the blood of William the Silent in his veins, abjured his childhood faith and embraced that of the King, his master, and Mazarin, his friend. It is not for lack of words that this attempt leaves the reader rather skeptical of the marshal's bona fides, for General Weygand gives up plenty of those. Somehow the recanting of Turenne seems to cast a shadow over the character of the soldier which has been so carefully built up by the author.

The work of the translator has been excellent for the most part, though here and there are minor lapses. This is a volume no student of history or of biography can afford to ignore.

Threshold Into Europe

Peter the Great, by Georges Oudard. Translated by F. M. Atkinson. New York: Payson & Clarke. $3.50.

FROM Russia under Peter the Great to Russia under the Bolsheviki is no long journey, thinks M. Oudard; or rather, it is merely the completion of a circuit. His book opens with a picture of Russia two centuries ago, a vast, thinly populated, poverty-stricken country where existence was cruel and precarious. It is a landscape such as those are accustomed to paint who visit Russia today, without being convinced of the merits of the communistic régime. Muscovy remains what it always has been: an essentially Oriental nation, whose nature has not been altered in the least by the application of the thin veneer of European culture which Peter the Great and his successors attempted to impart to it.

"The Russian soul," writes M. Oudard, "is incapable of evolution. Its natural docility makes it apt to pretend to adopt any system whatever, but without developing and without improving it, even though it should submit to that system for whole centuries. The idea of originality and the idea of progress are equally foreign to it. Thus the government of this country has always worn a double aspect of imitation and inertia."

Why did Peter undertake the Europeanization of his empire? The manuals give the impression that, through some strange predilection for Western ways, Peter was led to incorporate his country, formerly an Asiatic state or group of states, into Europe. He built St. Petersburg, we are told, in order to have "a window into Europe." One gains a rather different impression from M. Oudard's book. Peter, it is true, had a penchant for things European. But it was a predilection such as an ape might have for the ways of a gentleman, nothing more. It was the predilection which an unintelligent and brutalized child might have for imitating his elders. Peter, we cannot help but think, cared little whether the reforms which he insisted upon in such minute detail would operate in the interest of his people. He merely desired to be amused by clowns in Western costumes. Certainly he never incorporated his country into Europe: that would have been impossible. But he did by his conquests—for which Peter himself deserved practically no credit whatever—succeed in incorporating a considerable portion of eastern Europe in his own empire. Peter, unlike Ivan the Terrible and his successors, did not even want to have "a window on Europe." What he wanted, and almost the only thing he wanted, was a seaport where he could indulge his passion for building ships.

This landlubber, would-be sailorman, was obsessed with the ambition to make a sea power of his land empire, or rather, to arm his dry-land empire with a powerful navy. If Louis XIV's political philosophy may be summed up in the expression, "I am the State," then Peter's may be expressed in the phrase, "The State's the Navy." Throughout the year 1721, for four days a week and for 14 hours a day, he toiled over the elaboration of his admiralty regulations. When his plenipotentiaries at Nystadt had won for him a much better peace than he deserved, he managed by an extraordinarily grotesque triumphal procession, which lasted for five days, to give the impression that all credit for the victory belonged to the navy. Russia's naval history abounds in picturesque and pathetic incidents, which include not only Dogger Bank and Shimonoseki, but, more recently, the passage through the Straits of two Bolshevist cruisers, just as the London naval conference was commencing its sessions. But no period of the country's maritime annals is more abundant in quaint happenings than the years when Peter the Carpenter was learning his craft from the Dutchmen, and cutting a ridiculous figure as a captain at Archangel.

It was the centuries-old incongruity between Muscovite and European manners of thought, declares M. Oudard, which brought Russia to defeat in the World War, to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. "This shameful treaty," he asserts, "marked the end of Russia as the rebirth of Muscovy St. Petersburg falls into decay, Kiev, the mother of Russian cities, but civilized by the Poles, dreams of an independent Ukraine, and Moscow has become the capital once more. Europe ends now at resuscitated Poland. The work of Peter and those who continued it after him is wiped from the map. . . . Lenine has conquered Peter the Great. . . . Muscovy has gone back to her natural native barbarism."

Dr. Dewey's Essays

Characters and Events: Popular Essays in Social and Political Philosophy, by John Dewey. Edited by Joseph Ratner. London: George Allen and Unwin. 21s. New York: Holt. $5.

IN THESE two volumes Joseph Ratner has collected 104 essays, contributed by John Dewey to various periodicals during the last 39 years. Though they deal with a variety of subjects—recent events in the Far East, Emmanuel Kant, education in Soviet Russia, Mexico, the League of Nations, progress, and scores of others—these papers illustrate the central idea with which Mr. Dewey's name is associated: the idea that intelligence and reason should come down from the high places of abstract contemplation and concern themselves with the general fortunes of men.

This is always a hard test; your philosopher usually leaves his philosophy behind him in his study before tackling the immediate problems of existence. But it is a test that Mr. Dewey passes easily. Though his essays deal with subjects which, at the time of his writing, were highly controversial, there is scarcely a statement in them that is not the product of clear and rational thinking.

In one section dealing with a kindred topic, however, Mr. Dewey justly suggests that, valuable as the work of the League undoubtedly is in organizing forces for the prevention of war, it might render even greater service to humanity by furthering actively international co-operation in the cause of peace. From this point of view, the negotiations for a tariff truce take on, in relation to preservation of world peace, an importance comparable with that of the naval conference.

Coming to less purely political questions, it is encouraging to find Mr. Dewey convinced that modern civilization, based economically on a machine foundation, should seek boldly to develop its own appropriate culture, instead of striving vainly to imitate past cultures developed by wholly different conditions. At the same time, modern civilization may learn more from those cultures than Mr. Dewey perhaps realizes. To suppose otherwise is to ascribe to economic causes a potency much greater than history shows them to possess. As Renaissance culture borrowed successfully from Greece and Rome, so may modern Europe and America borrow to advantage from the Renaissance and its products.

The City of Abraham

Ur of the Chaldees, by C. Leonard Woolley. London: Ernest Benn. 7s. 6d. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

"UR OF THE CHALDEES" is a popular account of the historically important discovery on the site of the city of Abraham by the joint expeditions of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, under Mr. Woolley. Only the more important results of the work at Ur are described and its technical aspects have been omitted altogether. It is fitting that in a work of this kind chief attention should be paid to individual objects and the manner of their discovery and to the historical conclusions which may be based upon them. The objects and the buildings brought to light in the last seven years are dealt with in historical order, so far as that is possible, because only so can they be seen in true perspective. But the book is in no sense a history of the Sumerian people or of the city of Ur; it is an account of the actual excavations which are helping to make that history possible. Sir Flinders Petrie, the father of modern archæology, has said: "The meaning of life has in all ages been the goal of human thought. The search for the causes and effects of the changes that man has undergone has laid the foundations of his religion and his philosophy."

And Mr. Woolley has earned the gratitude of all thinking people in opening to us the fascinating story of Ur. This starts with the discovery made last winter of material evidence for the flood and for the culture which preceded that disaster in southern Mesopotamia; then comes an account of the early cemetery, including the now famous royal tombs, the treasures fro mwhich have revolutionized our ideas of the beginnings of western civilization. Next are described the ruins of the time of the Third Dynasty, when Ur was an imperial city and its finest buildings were erected, and so on until the latter days, when the sister of Belshazzar was High Priestess of the Moon-God, and Cyrus, King of Persia, restored for the last time the age-old monuments of the city.

Few excavations have produced in so short a time so continuous a record of civilization, and for some of the periods the only evidence we possess comes from the ruins of Ur; but if it is as historical documents that the objects there unearthed gain most in interest, their artistic appeal is scarcely less strong.

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This Business of Windows

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

WINDOWS can be "just windows"—openings cut into walls to let in a certain amount of light and air—or they can be picture frames and important parts of the house, both practically and artistically. Fortunately for the appearance of our homes modern architecture makes a special point of properly placed windows, both in their proportion to the other features of the house and in their lighting value. Some of the grotesqueries in the way of bulges and bays, that were features of the architecture of the eighties and nineties, have been relegated to oblivion, much to the relief of the artistic eye.

Instead of a bay window we now have a sun room, with a happy grouping of windows taking the place of much wall space, and even the porch is giving way to the sun room idea, in our space-saving efforts. Instead of a seasonal space, we have an all-year round room, wide open to the breezes in summer and closed and comfortable when the winter winds blow.

With the growing popularity of casement windows, opening outward, certain problems of screening and ease of opening have had to be met. Sometimes the window control comes through the window casing unobtrusively, or through the lower frame of the screen, so that the window can be opened easily. Sometimes a rolling type of screen, built into the window frame can be used, or the screen can be hinged at top or side, to open wide enough to permit getting at the window itself, but that has always seemed to me to be an awkward way of doing.

It is now possible to get complete casement windows, hardware, glass and all, ready to set into a specified opening, and even though one may wish his house to be entirely different from any other in the neighborhood, he will be quite willing to save the extra cost of a specially constructed window through the expedient of accepting standard frames, since they can be had in various sizes and shapes.

Balancing Casements

In a living room with bookcases at either side of the fireplace, casement windows balancing each other over the bookcases, give added light and a pleasant effect. Sometimes these can be planned so that they need not be opened, if there are several other windows in the room, but if they are of the casement type it is usually easy to manipulate them.

Windows in the kitchen are very important, though they are sometimes treated like the proverbial step-child. Plenty of daylight and sunshine ought to be part of this workroom equipment. By all means have a window over the sink if it is at all possible, not only for the light but for the sake of letting one's eyes get away from the immediate work, occasionally. The window in this space should, of course, be in proportion to the sink.

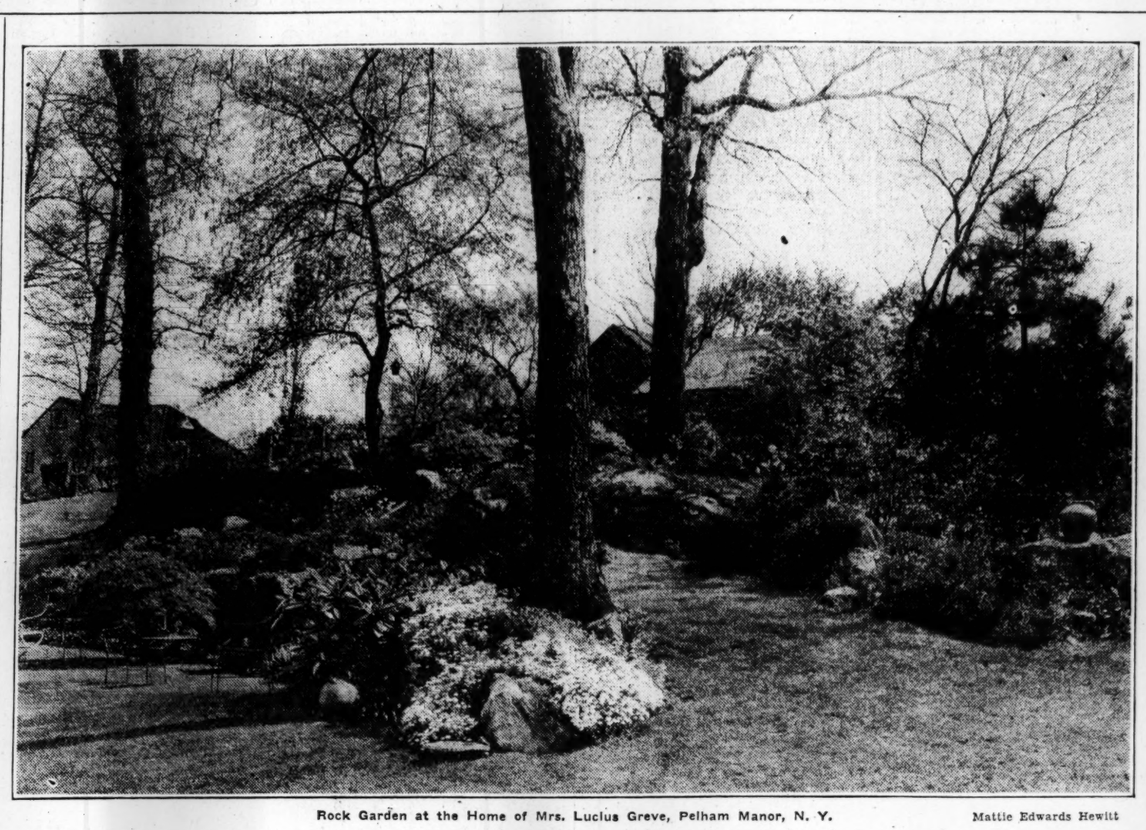
Double hung windows, the familiar kind that open up and down, are standardized also, so that only in very special cases do windows and frames have to be made to order.

Plate Glass

As for the glass itself, plate glass is the best kind to live with, although it costs more than the other usual kinds. It is free from blemishes, is stronger and takes a much more satisfactory polish than either the flat drawn glass or the ordinary sheets of window glass, which is used for the cheaper construction. So, one had better consider plate glass for the living rooms, dining room and bedrooms, where a clear vision and a feeling of quality is needed, and for that window over the sink in the kitchen, too. As a matter of fact, the subject of window glass has come in for a great deal of "professional" consideration in the last few years and some rather unusual things have been done to give us better results than ever before.

As for the French variety, these long, narrow windows seem to belong to certain types of houses, and there is something quite delightful about being able to step out of a French window upon a green lawn or terrace. French doors opening from the living room into the sun room give a feeling of spaciousness and at the same time can effectively cut off the two rooms from each other without cutting off the light.

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH.



Rock Garden at the Home of Mrs. Lucius Greve, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Clematis Pergola

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

The dainty-tendriled clematis with its soft, velvety mauve, lavender, rich dark red and deep purple flowers, is one of the loveliest of all summer climbers, so lovely in fact that one cannot help wishing that it were more often substituted for the ubiquitous climbing rose, which seems to dominate English gardens to the exclusion of all other climbers.

What a rich contrast of color, for instance, may be given to a rose pergola by planting mauve and purple clematis here and there among the roses, and a pergola planted wholly with varieties of clematis in different shades of color and with as long a flowering season as possible strikes an even more original note.

Such kinds as the large-flowered Lanuginosa type flowering (in England) from June to October, Lawsoniana, lavender, and a good doer, Beauty of Worcester, bright blue, and Crimson King, followed in July by the Jackmani type, also large-flowered, Jackmani, the fine old purple kind, Comtesse de Bouchard, Carmine rose, and Ascotiensis, azure blue and the delightful sprays of the small-flowered Viticella type, Kermesina, crimson and Mme. Grange, crimson purple, to mention only a few varieties, yield a fine show of color for several months on end.

Charming also is the effect of a clematis twining around a valueless fruit tree which has been denuded of all superabundant branches, clothing a porch or veranda or, more unusual, but singularly decorative, planted several together in a large bed.

In the Japanese Manner

By C. F. GREEVES-CARPENTER, F. R. H. S.
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREAT pleasure may be derived from having an Oriental garden, and when the first delight becomes an everyday fact, then the charm, beauty and quaintness of a garden from the Land of the Rising Sun will be appreciated to the full.

The Oriental garden may be considered in some respects as a rock garden, for rocks form a prominent part in all Japanese scenery. The garden is a study in heights, too, there being a sharp contrast from dwarf shrubs to tall trees.

Water plays an important rôle in the design of Japanese gardens, though in the Orient one rarely sees fountains. Waterfalls are more effective and certainly more natural. Then, too, invariably there is a lake. The more common outline for such a lake is after the shape of a melon called Hori, and there is a somewhat quaint origin for shaping the lake after a melon.

Not having thermos flasks in the olden days in Japan, the Hori melon was taken, the entire pulp gouged out, and the kernel cleaned. This was then used as a water bottle, Horibin, and was suspended from the sash (obi) of the carrier by a silken cord. This naturally caused the melon to assume a form resembling a figure eight with a very obese lower oval.

Not Difficult or Expensive

To design a Japanese garden for an American home is neither very difficult nor extremely expensive. From the house there should be an avenue of either dwarf or tall evergreens forming a thick hedge. At the end of the avenue from the house should be erected a Torii gate of oak wood, about 9 feet high and 4 feet wide. The posts should be crimson with gold Japanese characters painted in the center of the top arches. As a feature in a Japanese garden the Torii gate is most effective and decorative.

From this gate stepping stones, about a foot square, of black, rough-surfaced stone buried in the ground and protruding about two inches, should be laid out far enough apart for an easy step, and these should lead in a zigzag manner down to the lake and tea house.

About eight or ten feet inside the Torii gate and parallel to its uprights should be erected two stone lanterns. These should be about 4 feet 6 inches high and if possible, made of granite, At the top, the center is hollowed out so that either candles or a low-power electric globe could be used. The "windows" of the lantern should be transparent with latticed effect of two wooden bars running horizontally and two perpendicularly. These lanterns in Japan are used to light the pilgrim's way.

Between the Torii gate and the lanterns, dwarf evergreens and flowering trees should be planted on either side of the walk, continuing down to the lake, following the zigzagged stepping-stone walk.

At a point slightly beyond the lanterns, the walk should turn left, winding down a gentle incline of about two feet to the lake edge. The general outline of the lake may be as suggested, and about two feet deep. Large and small graystone rocks should overhang the edges, with a break here and there so that one may walk to the water's edge. The flagstone walk should continue around the lake, winding in and out among the planting to a tea house which should be erected on a gentle incline so that the whole garden may be conveniently overlooked.

Hexagonal in Shape

Plans for the tea house in detail could easily be worked out by any worker in rustic furniture. Cryptomeria (Japanese cedar) should be used in its rough, unfinished condition. The height from cement floor to lintel should be approximately 6 feet, and from the center of the floor to the peak of the thatched dome about eight feet, from the center of which an hexagonal wrought-iron lantern should be suspended. The shape of the tea house is invariably hexagonal and pillars at each of the points should support the thatch. The pillars, and, therefore, the points of the hexagon, are usually about 4 feet apart.

From the tea house at a point where the top lake leads into the lower one, a pergola should be erected, extending down to a bridge over the narrow neck of the lakes. The pergola should not be directly connected either to the bridge or to the tea house. This makes a shady walk with vines, such as wistaria, trained over it. The pergola requires only four supports, one at each corner, and should be made throughout of the same wood as the tea house.

The bridge should be slightly arched, convex, and should have a very low railing about two feet from the narrow limbs which form the floor. In Japan, the high railings of our own bridges are never used, and certainly it lends much charm to a landscape to see a low-railed bridge. At the point opposite the bridge, a waterfall can be constructed, so that the water tumbles musically over about two feet of rock.

In the pond, ducks, geese and goldfish lend it activity and greater interest. Around the edges should be planted flowers such as iris, white lilies and other suitable aquatic plants, and around the waterfall, pine trees and cryptomeria should be planted, with very few flowering deciduous trees.

At the back of the tea house tall trees, such as hemlocks, could extend to the edges of the garden to form a background.

Seats of old tree trunks should be placed at random throughout the planting from the Torii gate to the lake. There should be nothing uniform—symmetrical—about the garden, and no attempt should be made to pair anything except the two granite lanterns inside the Torii gate.

A Plant Which Went to South Africa to Live

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Melbourne, Vic.

One bright spring day a traveler from South Africa called on an Australian who was a relative of one of her friends at home, and went into rhapsodies over a tall bronze jar full of pussy-willow, many sprays of which reached nearly to the ceiling, the green-brown stems seeming almost a part of the jar out of which they came, and each silvery catkin sparkling and glinting in the sunny room. The visitor was a flower enthusiast and the owner of a very lovely garden at her home across the seas, and she said that she had never seen pussy-willow in South Africa.

After some months, when the time came for the visitor to leave Melbourne for her distant home land, a sturdy little plant of pussy-willow found its way on board ship, much to the delight of the traveler. The plant was lovingly watered and cared for during the long voyage from Australia to South Africa. Then came a forced stay of many weeks in the hands of the customs while the owner went on to her home. When the authorities were quite satisfied that the little stranger was a suitable addition to their sunny land, it was sent north to the Transvaal by rail, and warmly welcomed by its mistress, who had wondered if she would ever see it again.

It was planted in the lovely garden where at once it began to thrive and grow, and there are now four more sturdy shrubs taken as slips from the Australian mother-plant. The owner is proud of her pussy-willow, which was formerly unknown in South Africa, but is now a bond of unity between two gardens, each in a wonderful country separated, it would seem, by the Indian Ocean, but really not very far apart to those who love a garden.

To shade the Golden Gate Highway from a too ardent valley sun and to provide a tree-lined entry of beauty into their city from the north, members of the Bakersfield (Calif.) Woman's Club plan to set out shade trees along the highway as far north as Lerdo. The club directors believe that the planting of these trees will be a real contribution to Bakersfield and Kern Counties. This work will be a complement to that accomplished by the club several years ago when it launched the project of tree planting along the highway reaching the Grapevine on the south.

The California Botanic Gardens

By AGNES RUSH BURR
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT MAY seem a far cry from the much-discussed Boulder Dam to the sheets of flowers, the rare and beautiful trees and shrubs of the California Botanic Garden, in the suburbs of Los Angeles; but there is an important and direct connection between them. Boulder Dam makes possible the agricultural expansion of an enormous territory. The California Botanic Garden, because of this, is introducing many new fruits, flowers, vegetables and other products of the soil.

From the tropics comes a charming plant as an understudy for the pansy. It has much of the same velvety loveliness of lavender and deep purple coloring, but it blooms the entire season and so is excellent for border and bedding effects. If the Silver Tree from the Cape of Good Hope likes to stay, we shall want its shining beauty in our gardens. Likewise will we welcome the Crab-eye vine which might have a name more befitting its pretty flowers. The Ficus Religiosa, the sacred peepul tree of India under which, according to tradition, Buddha sat until he received enlightenment, is of sufficient interest in itself to make it a fascinating member of the garden family even were it not expected to prove itself practically valuable. Another sacred tree is also here, the frangipanni, with its exquisite, waxlike, fragrant blooms—temple flowers in the lands of the East.

Reforestation Study

Trees for reforestation are being made a special study. The demand for timber and the necessity to protect watersheds make reforestation one of the country's pressing problems. A charming bit of sentiment is given the work by having the various states represented by trees planted in what is called the Forest of Fame. Already Georgia's magnificent magnolia, West Virginia's June berry, New Mexico's pink locust, Montana's knot-cone pine, and other specially interesting trees from many states, as well as an unusually fine assortment of pines and firs, are here.

Aside from its usefulness as a laboratory for the cultivation of fruits and other products, the California Botanic Garden is a place of beauty. A broad driveway flanked with varying bands of flowers and groups of shrubbery leads from the flower-embanked entrance up the canyon in which the garden lies. As you wander along drinking in the loveliness of the floral display, you come upon some unusual and specially interesting features. The Forest of Fame not only has trees representing the various states, but many planted by famous personages. Lord Allenby gave an olive tree, dedicating it to the hope of continued peace among all English-speaking nations. The first tree in this forest, a graceful evergreen, was set out by Mary Pickford. On and on you wander, noting the silver oak planted by Lieutenant-Commander John Philip Sousa, the cypress by Marie Jeritza, the bald cypress by Dan Moody, Governor of Texas, and scores of others interesting in themselves or because of their givers. In the Grove of Honor, another unique section, are trees set out by war veterans and various clubs and scientific societies.

Other Attractions

A cactus garden, an herbarium, a lath house in which are the rubber trees from many parts of the world under study to develop kinds suitable for growth here, a collection of old-fashioned roses whose ancestors came from Virginia a hundred years ago, and many other out-of-the-ordinary features delight one for hours.

Very lovely is a little pool, its surface dotted with lilies, red, purple, white, and pink. Yellow lilies fringe the margin, and back of these stretches a thick carpet of moss starred with white blossoms. Bananas, bamboo, tall grasses, palms, give a tropical setting. A sacred bo-tree is here and the fragrant frangipanni. A bench has been placed in this bower of beauty and here one can sit and meditate, if not with the results of a Buddha, at least with results well worth while in this age of rush and restlessness. A blue bird flutters over a bed of rose-hued verbenas. Dragon flies dart over delicate columbines. Perhaps the Orient has sent its quietness hither on the breath of the frangipanni and in the whisperings of the sacred peepul tree to drive out somewhat of our sense of noise and confusion.

Hardy Annuals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

Scarlet and orange, blue and purple, mauve and pink, there is no end to the lovely colors to be found in the ranks of hardy annuals, and by utilizing these decorative little plants in various ways, the skillful gardener is able to increase the beauty and variety of the summer display of flowers with the minimum of cost and labor.

The flowering capacity of a border of herbaceous perennials, for instance, may be practically doubled by the addition of a number of showy annuals such as escholtzias, blue pimpernel, pink, purple and orange clarkias, glowing calendulas, godetias, sweet-scented alyssum maritimum, multicolored larkspurs, love-in-a-mist, annual scabious, mignonette, gentian-blue phacelia, and other plants which bloom for a long period.

Small shallow-rooting annuals may be sown among early flowering bulbous plants, such as crown imperial lilies, daffodils, etc., which are left in the herbaceous border year after year and will soon successfully camouflage all unsightly foliage.

Care, however, should be taken to sow all seed when the soil is friable, and to cover it very lightly, burying seeds too deeply being a frequent cause of failure. Overcrowding is another pitfall to avoid, and to insure robust stocky plants the thinning should be drastic, and should be performed several times. First, when the third leaf is shown, to avoid undue legginess in their early stages, ultimately, so that each plant is given room to develop fully.

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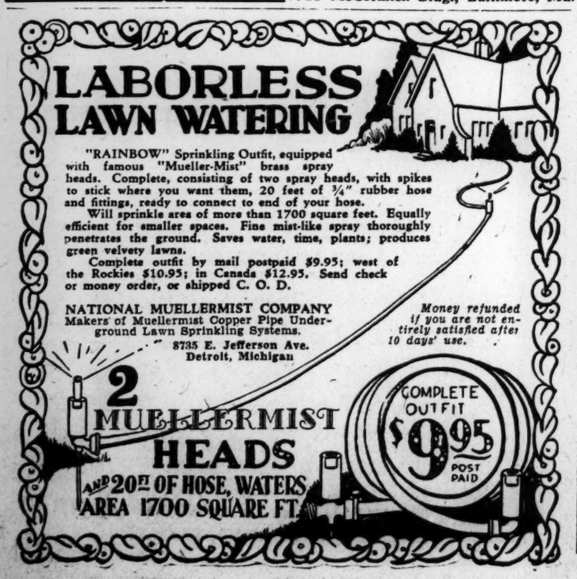

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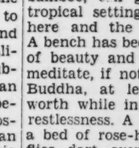

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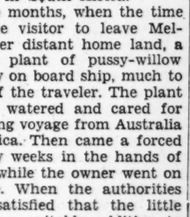

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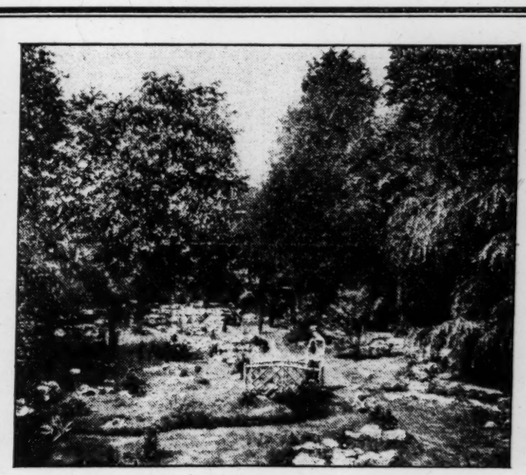

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

What Rugs Are Right With 18th Century Styles?

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

BOTH in homes and in museums we often feel that rooms which carry fine mahogany furniture seem incomplete and inhospitable in some manner, though precisely what these places lack does not always come to mind. Very often, I am sure, the needed feature is a suitable floor covering, or proper rugs.

Bare floors were not common in any station in life, except the humblest, in the eighteenth century. In such homes as contained pine and maple cabinet work, homemade rugs of some sort softened and warmed the apparent coolness of painted floor boards. Even among those of moderate prosperity, where the "best room" might hold mahogany pieces of provincial nature, hooked rugs which stood for the highest possible taste and skill of the inmates were likely to be found.

In the homes of wealth, however, we must think of the extremely delicate and shapely chairs, tables and bureaus in the style of Heppelwhite, Sheraton and Chippendale as being used with rugs which came from east of the Mediterranean. These carpets, as they were termed, must have been used quite commonly in the better furnished homes, for they are advertised frequently in newspapers from 1730 on.

Mentioned in Advertisements

One Boston dealer, for example, offers "Persian Carpets 3 and 4 yards square, also 4 by 5 yards." Another, in 1735, describes "one Handsome Large Carpet 9 Foot 6 Inches by 6 Foot 6 Inches." "Fine Rugs . . . with other European and India Goods" is a phrase that appears in a Boston newspaper of 1729. The sizes in which these floor coverings were used are some indication of the proportions of the homes in which they were placed.

"A Carpet 14 Feet by 12, more Elegant than any which have been imported into this Province" is another mention, differently worded. In addition to the term carpets and rugs we find another designation as a Boston dealer advertises "two fine large Matts for Floors," in 1728.

With all this evidence from contemporary sources no one should consider it an anachronism when Eastern rugs, and the better sort of eighteenth century furniture are used together. So far from being in any way out of harmony with the fashions of the 1700s, it is rather the only course which will follow those styles precisely. There is much satisfaction in knowing that this is true, for there is no lack in the supply of these textiles, in a sufficiently wide range of value to suit almost any taste and purse.

They must be used with discretion, of course, for it is doubtful if any found their way into dwellings of the simpler sort. Perhaps it would be safe enough to be guided by the decision which settled whether or not a house were of the character to call for mahogany and satinwood cabinet work or the beautiful walnut of the Queen Anne style. If it were, then Eastern rugs should appear on the floor.

Rugs That Were Out of Place

Several years ago I visited an old house in Connecticut, typical of the best architecture of about 1760. It was furnished with cabinet work which stood for the best output of the quarter century following; on the floors of each room were extremely large braided rugs. Fine as these examples of home handicraft were, we cannot believe they were rightly associated there. Even though we knew that they were being made that long ago, we have reason to think that in no pretentious home were they considered suitable for the more important rooms.

If one is using furniture in the style of the half century following 1650, the best models of the period might not be made of either mahogany or walnut. Still, they could be the same as were used in those years in the homes of aristocracy, along with the rugs which came from Asia. Elaborately carved high-back and crested chairs and gate-leg tables of the days of Charles II and William and Mary would also belong with some of the fine "Matts," "Rugs" or "Carpets," which we know were staple merchandise of those times.

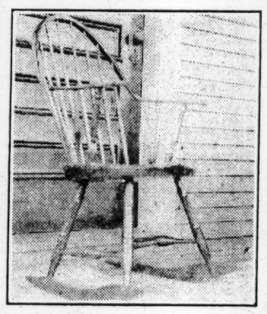
Some Documented Antiques

By FLORENCE THOMPSON HOWE

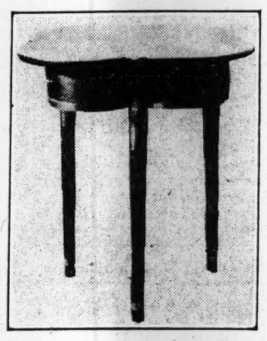
This chair belonged to Mary, wife of Thos. Seymour, Esq., first Mayor of the City of Hartford. She was the sister of Col. Ledyard, hero of Fort Griswold in 1781. In it have sat Prince Tallyrand, Count Rochambeau, LaFayette and Washington, and over it Dr. Bellamy has often prayed. The subscriber possesses it through his wife Mary Chenevard, grandaughter to the above Thos. Seymour. Hartford, 1851.
—J. D. Comstock, M. D.

DOCUMENTED furniture appeals to the imagination, even of the uninitiate in the field of antiques. Because of the dramatic human interest attaching itself to old material extant about family antiques, the careful student is often inclined to be a bit wary in accepting current family legends. He would rather base his interest in antiquities on their own intrinsic merit.

Occasionally, however, pieces come to light which have been diligently recorded by each succeeding generation, so that the claims made for them can be substantiated by reasonable proof. Such is the Chippendale roundabout chair, bearing on the back rail a brass plate on which is engraved the inscription quoted at the beginning of this article. This is a very charming example of the "roundabout" or "corner" type of the middle eighteenth century. It has come down by direct inheritance to its present owner, Mrs. John Chenevard Comstock of Enfield,



A Windsor armchair with historic associations, now in the possession of the sixth generation from the first owner



This graceful little table bears the inscription—
Wedding Present 1819
by
Deacon Walter White
to his daughter and Deac. Eli Pease
Longmeadow, Mass.

Conn., through whose courtesy it is here illustrated and discussed.

Details of Design Are Noticed

Mrs. Comstock's chair is of mahogany, and the loose seat still bears the tattered remains of what was probably the original covering, an embossed leather. It shows the turned X stretcher, fenestrated splats, three turned and one cabriole leg ending in the Dutch foot. The shaping of the skirt is especially pleasing, employing a series of cyma curves so often found in the work of southern New England cabinetmakers. (Notice similarity to the shaping of the apron in the Sellew highboy here illustrated.) Except for the seat covering the chair is in excellent condition.

The Hon. Thomas Seymour, for whom this "roundabout" was made (quite likely by a local cabinetmaker) graduated at Yale College in 1755. He represented Hartford in the General Assembly for many years was King's attorney for the colony, and after the Revolution, held one important office after another through a long record of activity.

With such a record behind him, it is not surprising to find among his possessions a chair in which it can be logically claimed that Washington, and others of like importance have rested during their conversations with its owner. Although the spurious claims to "Washington" beds, chairs, tables, etc., have been so numerous as to make the mere mention of such an association almost amusing, here sems to be an exception.

Authenticity of Record Assured

Additional proof is apparent in the signature of J. D. Comstock, M. D., who left permanent record of the chair on the inscribed brass plate on the back rail of the chair. Dr. Comstock was a scientist of repute in Hartford, the author of several textbooks and a man of scholarly habit. The fact that he so carefully recorded the history of his chair before he passed it on would lend credence to that history, all of which is in accord with the character of the piece itself.

In the same family which now owns the Seymour roundabout, the writer found another storied chair, of lesser ilk, but of interest as a dated example of its type. It is a Windsor, one of those graceful little rocking chairs whose arms, instead of passing through the back in horizontal line, are bent in a lovely curve to form a high back. That such delicate construction has withstood the rigorous years is proof of careful ownership. On the bottom of the saddle a written record says:

Peter Kibbe's Chair

Peter Kibbe was a descendant of Elisha Kibbe of Salem, who moved to Enfield in 1682. When the news of the Battle of Lexington reached Somers on Thursday, April 20, 1775, the militia were ordered to meet at the meetinghouse and fifty men enlisted to go to the relief of their brethren in and near Boston. They were under the command of Capt. Emery Pease and Lieut. Peter Kibbe. Peter Kibbe at that time kept an inn at the foot of the hill at the east end of Somers Street.

This chair has been passed down from Peter Kibbe to: Alvin Kibbe, second generation; Lucius Alvon Kibbe, third generation; Albert Lucius Kibbe, fourth generation; Gladys Kibbe Comstock, fifth generation; Priscilla Kibbe Comstock, sixth generation.

Another "seventh generation" piece is the curly maple highboy which has come down to Miss Carolyn Sellew of East Longmeadow, Mass., from her ancestor, Henry Burt, who came to this country from England about 1630. He moved to Springfield about 1639, and with his son Nathaniel, to Longmeadow. David, David 2d, Elijah, Luther, Lucius, Mary, and finally Carolyn, have in turn owned the Burt family highboy; it has never left Longmeadow, where, quite possibly, it was made.

The curly maple of which it is constructed, the grooved oak drawer-ends, the slightly curved cabriole leg and Dutch foot; the flat top, heavy cornice, curve of apron and lack of shell carving or other ornamentation, all point toward the provincial cabinetmaker of southern New England (possibly Longmeadow), working about the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

The Maker's Gift to His Daughter

Longmeadow boasts another documented piece in the engaging little cloverleaf or "quatrefoil" table made by Deacon White of the village, and now owned by Mrs. Wilbur F. Young of Colony Road. On the bottom of the single bow front drawer, we find the legend:

Wedding Present 1819
by
Deacon Walter White
to his daughter and Dec. Eli Pease
Longmeadow, Mass.

Deacon Walter White, and David White are listed in the town history as "cabinetmakers who made the village furniture and made it well." David built the church, and lived in the house opposite, still standing. Deacon White's table is a charming symbol of parental affection. It is of cherry wood, with square tapering legs which are decorated with inlay at the frame and base. The symbolic "clover leaf" top is further ornamented with inlay in star and running vine motif. Although the inlay is crudely executed, the table is well designed, and altogether charming, an interesting and desirable "documented antique."

The seventh generation from the first users of this highboy now have it in their Massachusetts home. Its original condition and its curly maple material make it unusually desirable

This roundabout or corner chair was made for Thomas Seymour, who graduated from Yale College in 1755. It is now owned by a direct descendant in Enfield, Connecticut

Composite Melodies in Walls

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

New York.

RECENT decoration is treating in a novel and convincing manner the entire problem of walls, and they have become fascinating pages for the transcription of new ideas.

Thought emancipates itself slowly from habit, but when there occurs a change in method which leaps over the abyss of arid imitation and takes into account new conditions, attention is arrested.

For many centuries walls were defenses against enemies and elements. Consequently they were constructed of heavy masonry. After the work of protection shifted from architecture to law courts and central heating systems, walls remained the symbols, at least, of security. They were built—instinctively rather than thoughtfully—firm and impenetrable.

Of late we have come to a new understanding with them. We are treating them like curtains, hanging those of the exterior on steel frames as if they were textiles. Hundreds of yards of concrete and glass thus drape our skyscrapers.

Walls That Suggest Freedom

The interior version of walls, partitions, have equally changed. Some modern architects are constructing certain of them out of thin materials and adjusting them to sliding and pivoting mechanisms so that rooms may at different times be differently divided. Walls no longer symbolize security but freedom, instead. We ask of them not protection but assistance in our motion-saving, space-economizing manner of living. Like screens, they must at times be backgrounds, in other cases, concealments. Under still different conditions, they become hedges along lines of escape to remoter portions of our domain. Even when walls are just as stable as of old, an effect of lightness and penetrability is given to them by niches, recesses, inset cupboards.

Still more interesting to the home maker is the fact that the four walls of a room are not treated by modern decorators as a unit, but as four units to be harmonized. One does not necessarily paint or paper them alike. Such counterpoint requires, of course, great skill. Textures, colors, lines must be balanced not only on each wall but each wall must sing its melody in harmony with the three other melodies. Often there is but one odd wall; sometimes each of the four is uniquely treated.

Four Walls of Four Kinds

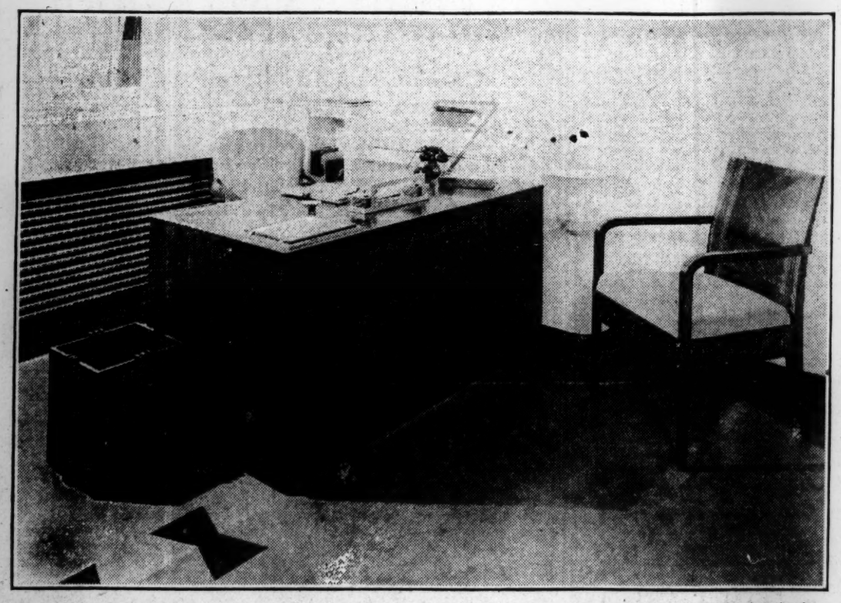
Obviously, a composition would not be well harmonized if one wall were hung with a scenic paper, another with a painted canvas, a third were of rough plaster, and a fourth were done with cork plates. There must be a unified scheme by means of which each wall helps all the others to express themselves. It is feasible, however, to use on one wall patterned paper; on a scond wall, plain paper of harmonizing color and texture; on a third, velvet or silk hangings. The fourth wall, which would contain windows or doors, may be developed by certain architectural features, such as glass shelves or painted niches.

Cork plates are an admirable wall covering, impervious to cold and dampness and supplying a most pleasing texture and neutral tone. Blocked linens and cottons combine beautifully with this stalwart treatment, making possible a very interesting room in which one wall is completely draped with such a textile, while against the three cork walls are hung non-representative prints or paintings. Wood cuts in black and white are particularly sturdy in such a vigorous apartment. Abstract sculpture and modern ceramics may be placed on a shelf along one cork wall.

Alcove for Head of Bed

Scenic walls are interestingly contrasted with those done in stripes. A wall of engraved glass would be attractive as the fourth melody in such a composition. Another manner of varying walls is in their ornament. A fluted pilaster of metal, horizontal glass bands, Japanned metal plates are arranged against them. In the case of bedrooms there is frequently a shallow alcove into which the headboard slips, and this construction suggests a decorative theme all its own. In John Wellborn Root's woman's bedroom exhibited some time ago at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Winold Reiss did the alcove.

The first introduction of stay-at-home Americans to the separate treatment of the four walls was made in 1926, when W. and J. Sloane and Paul Zimmerman decorated in this manner their rooms for the exhibition of the Art in Trades Club, held at the old Waldorf-Astoria. It looked to us very odd, but since then the manner has been simplified and our æsthetic sense accustomed to the four-part harmony.



Courtesy of Lord & Taylor

One of the few women executives having an office furnished in the modernist manner is Miss Dorothy Shaver, director of the Bureau of Fashions and Decorations at Lord & Taylor's. The walls are chrome-white, the floor covering being willow-green linoleum. Palisandra wood is used in the cabinetwork, its rich, reddish-brown grain placed in herringbone manner in the chair back. Desk fittings and radiator cover are brushed nickel or chromium. Rust-orange seat coverings and canary-color drapes complete the scene

Numdahs, Felt Rugs of Nomads

PLINY tells us that "the thick, flocky wool that has been esteemed for the manufacture of carpets from the earliest times . . . is compressed for the making of felt . . . and the refuse too, taken out of the vat is used for making mattresses, an invention, I fancy, of the Gauls." Then there was the banquet given to Ptolmey Philadelphus, B. C. 280 where under the 1000 golden couches "were strewed purple carpets of finest wool."

Sir George Birdwood in his "Industrial History of India," speaking of these and other classical allusions says, "It is evident that some sort of baize or felt used . . . for rugs or carpets is meant by all these passages."

As it has been made for thousands of years, felt consists of wool, or other animal fibers, pressed and fitted together. By taking advantage of their tendency to interlock closely, the matting of them results in a strong fabric. The Scythians, roaming for uncounted ages the vast wastes of northern Asia, made and used felt for tent coverings, horse trappings, mattresses and carpets, as do their descendants today.

The carpets were called Numahs, Jumeds, Namdahs, Naamads—to make a selection from the various spellings. Their lineal descendants, the felted goat's-hair rugs of a finer or coarser texture, with the "Tree of Life" and other characteristic designs, have come to have a place in the American market. They are imported from the romantic region of the Valley of Kashmir in India.

These are called Numdahs and are very attractive as the visitor comes across them in some house decorator's shop, or in one of the big department stores. With their plain oyster white, black or dark blue background and the boldly sketched, flatly executed embroidery, they seem destined to enjoy popularity for certain uses in our up-to-date, fastidiously kept houses.

An Ancient Fabric

We think of weaving as a very ancient art, but there appears to be no doubt that felting, a simpler and more obvious process, preceded it. In those unknown periods during which man was feeling his way to control of nature's resources, it probably originated.

Whatever its source, it is certain that felt has been a most valuable and universally used fabric among nomadic tribes, and its manufacture and manipulation well understood. Marco Polo tells of the vats where the wool for it was moistened, the arrangements for stretching and rolling, and the variety of its uses. Other writers state that while the wool is still wet before rolling that variously dyed wools are inserted in patterns into the mass, making a mosaic of pleasing design.

Besides the mosaic effects, rugs, hangings, clothes and horse trappings were, from oldest days, embroidered by the women. Horse trappings especially received much attention. Those hardy, serviceable creatures were not housed in stables, but were covered with layers of felted blankets, many or few as needed, and turned loose at night. A warrior's womenkind honored him in the adornment of these coverings.

We have no account of the tents being decorated. Made of goat's hair, they were of great thickness, and before using were dipped in grease or milk to render them waterproof. Originally left the natural wool color, smoke and usage turned them black.

Numerous Uses Mentioned

Coming down through the ages, all through Persian and Tartar history we find allusions to Numdahs. They were used for thick and serviceable wear and, being light in weight, were valued for traveling. They were also used to protect the previous and carefully cherished pile carpets, which were the pride of rich and poor alike. In the doorways of the palace, a Numdah an inch thick might be spread upon the marble tiling. Around the master's costly pile rug, they might be spread for his inferiors to sit upon. In the humblest peasant home, a Numdah might be spread in the apartment given to a welcome guest.

Felting as a fine art came to highest perfection in Persia, and was carried thence to India. From that country, the modern rugs are a recent importation to our own and other lands. They are greatly liked for bathrooms and sleeping chambers on account of their warmth under the feet. Their lightness to shake and clean, their easy laundering, and their striking and picturesque appearance, bring them into favor.

As summer approaches their usefulness is likely to be widely increased, for they are particularly attractive on verandas, under light willow furniture. They can be easily carried about in the garden, and placed on lawns and terraces under the trees under the tea table, or for outdoor living generally. They are also inexpensive as compared with other woolen fabrics.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

ONE of the most astonishing social thermometers in medieval and Tudor days in England was the silver "salt" or saltcellar.

The "saler" was the chief, as it was probably the earliest, table ornament. in those far-off misty times, serving to mark the precise degree of the rank of the diner.

It is a relic of the days of rush-strewn floors and musicians' galleries. when servants sat at the same board with the lord and lady of the house and is the actual origin of the still-current phrase "sitting below the salt" to denote inferiority.

Guests of distinction sat between the salt and the head of the table. Not only dependents but "unimportant" guests were always placed "below the salt." A position below the saltcellar meant inferior drink and even inferior food.

These rare pieces so eagerly sought after by both American and British collectors bear little or no resemblance to the modern small saltcellar. Some of them are a foot high and weigh several pounds when empty.

A good Elizabethan example engraved with a coat of arms and made in London in 1586. two years before the Spanish Armada, has recently been sold at Christie's where it realized £1600, approximately $8000. Its melting-pot value, however, was less than $5. It weighed nearly one pound, was half a foot tall and in shape resembled nothing so much as a church bell.

Like the other "Bell" salts, as this variety is known, it was fitted with a dome-shaped cover in this case, surmounted by a ring for lifting the lid. The cover also sometimes served as a receptacle for pepper or spices. The tall standing salts in the form of bells, hourglasses, huntsmen, elephants and so on were succeeded by the low open trencher salts.

Salt, I may add, which is taken as a matter of course today, was very precious and could only be obtained from evaporated sea water in ancient times. The meat for an entire banquet, for example, in the fifteenth century might cost only 2½d., or 5 cents, but the cost of the salt might be 4d., or 8 cents. A single saltcellar was considered sufficient for a household.

One of the most magnificent of all these ancient salts was that of King Charles I. It weighed 12½ pounds and was encrusted with no fewer than 210 large and small diamonds, 9 sapphires and 6 large pearls. The King sold it, however, when pressed for funds in one of his disputes with his Parliament.

Although innocent of jewels, these handsome old pieces realize high prices. An example made in 1508, in the days of King Henry VII. was sold not very long ago for £5600, approximately $28,000.

Made in 1586, when Elizabeth was England's Queen, this salt container, bell-shaped and 6 inches high, is a rare treasure. It suggests customs quite different from those of today

Planned for 1931

The exhibition of Persian art, proposed for next January at Burlington House, the scene of the recent successful show of Italian old masters, is likely to prove a revelation, even to ardent collectors of ancient objects from the land of Omar Khayyam.

The recent London sale of a single Persian carpet for £23,000 (approximately $115,000) emphasizes anew the value placed on some of Persia's beautiful old treasures today. The Shah himself may send from the royal apartments pieces never before seen outside the palace.

In ancient times Persia is said to have been the cradle of many of the arts, including pottery, tiles, carpets, illuminated manuscripts and miniatures, jewel work and embroideries, all of which have been famous for centuries for fine craftsmanship and lovely radiant colors.

Imitations of All Sorts

It is unpleasant to realize how few objects of the modern collector's quest have escaped the attention of the imitator. Old Georgian Sheffield plate—that is silver plated on a copper foundation—is now cunningly copied. Old samplers are also imitated, the modern imitations being artificially stained to suggest the mellowing touch of time. The present-day values of old postage stamps are further responsible for clever forgeries.

The number of objects which are now imitated is legion. They include carved Jacobean oak, ancient pewter, Battersea enamels, old miniatures and ivories of all sorts, colored prints, old door knockers, alms dishes and candlesticks of brass, old lace, old china and flowery Victorian glass paperweights. Even butterflies, it appears, are now counterfeited by means of the paint brush.

The moral for the modern American and British collector cannot probably be better summarized than in the three-word caution: Master your subject! You will then not only avoid disillusion when some expert shows you that your treasured "antique" is a modern imposture, but you will be in a fair way to acquire bargains in the most unexpected places.

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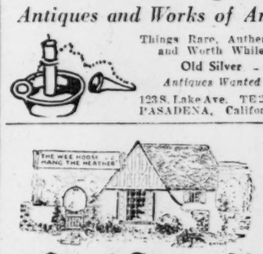

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EDUCATIONAL

Free Higher Education Is Credo of Illinois' Retiring President

By DOROTHEA KAHN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Urbana, Ill.

WHEN Dr. David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois, retires this month he leaves a campus that is itself a witness to the triumph of his faith in free higher learning for all who want it.

For 37 years, 10 of them as president, this distinguished educator, born in Scotland and educated in New England, has given to the middle West his leadership in behalf of keeping college doors open to the largest possible number.

Now he sees the justification of his views on the broad walks of the sunny prairie campus. It is not so much the buildings that he takes pride in, although many handsome structures have arisen in his time. "The real University of Illinois," to use his phrase, is visualized for him by a phenomenon that occurs every morning during college sessions at 10 minutes to the class hour.

Suddenly a mighty column of youth appears to crowd the half-mile length and 16-foot width of the elm-vaulted "Broad Walk," the thoroughfare that cuts the university grounds. Thousands of young men and women, fit, athletic boys and girls, move with quick step from one set of classrooms to another. So great is this outpouring of youth-power that a visitor gets the impression that all the young people of the State must be in college. Actually 14,000 of them every year are on this campus.

And no one gets a greater thrill from the sight than the veteran college president who has seen it day after day in its gradual growth. To get into the current and feel himself pushed along by it is one of the things he likes best to do.

Normal Growth

"Oh, yes, I've seen many changes here," he said while showing a visitor his beloved university. "When I came as a young professor of economics in 1893, all I found were those three buildings south of Green Street and two or three for the engineering school north of it. Now there are between 67 and 70 buildings. That's to be expected. An institution is like a person; if it is not going to decline it must grow, physically or spiritually.

"This university has been fortunate in having in its faculty from the beginning men and women of vision. These elms are an example of that fact. Prof. T. J. Burrill of the botany department planted them before I came. You will notice that they reach far beyond the portion of the campus then developed into the section where our newest buildings are being erected."

Growth of the university in the last 10 years, the period of Dr. Kinley's presidency, has been especially impressive, for of the total number of students matriculated since its founding, more than half have been enrolled in that decade. In his 10 years the retiring president has conferred 64 per cent of all the degrees granted by the institution, and this June he is conferring about 2000 more.

These numbers inevitably bring on the question: Is not such a student body too big? Does it not tend to pull down the general level of scholarship?

Dr. Kinley welcomes questions of this kind because he is so deeply convinced that the answer is "no." He feels sure the research work of the state's educational center has not suffered by the presence of increasing numbers of students representing a wider and wider cross section of the people of the State.

Discovery of Illinium

If the football exploits of "Red" Grange received much newspaper publicity a few years ago, the same year brought forth news from the quieter realms of the university that will be longer remembered — the discovery by Prof. B. Smith Hopkins of illinium, the only chemical element to be discovered on this continent.

The engineering and agricultural colleges have made national and international contributions to human knowledge. For more than a half-century, the Morrow plots of the agricultural experiment station have been planted continuously to show the value of crop rotation and the use of limestone rock as a fertilizer. They were the first soil experiment plots on the continent; they are still at work, teaching their lessons.

Soil experiments made by Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins became known even in foreign lands, and during the World War Greece sent for the Illinois teacher to come and advise the Mediterranean country on its soil problems. Thus Greek farmers today share with Illinois agriculturists a debt of gratitude to Professor Hopkins.

Studies made in the engineering college have brought results that have altered the methods of firing engines, building earthquake-resistant structures, and ventilating tunnels in distant places. And not only in these so-called practical subjects, but in mathematics, chemistry, architecture, and literature the achievements of University of Illinois scholars are widely known.

What About the Students

But there still remains the question: what about the students themselves? Are they not subjected to "mass education?" Would it not be better to limit enrollment and train selected leaders?

The democracy of the frontier is still strong in Illinois and it is embodied in the educational philosophy of the man who has directed its university the last decade and in the university's character.

"How is anybody to know?" he demands, "which of the boys and girls in that great hourly surge across the campus are to be the leaders 10 or 15 years hence? May not the divine spark lie latent in some seemingly dull youth, only to flame up unexpectedly when the right contact is brought about by some inspiring teacher? I have seen this wonder happen. I would not do anything to hinder its occurring again."

Further, Dr. Kinley thinks the best way to train leaders is to have them in a group with the "followers." The followers need this kind of education and the country needs followers.

"Can even a brilliant chief lead an unresponsive people?" the Illinois educator questions. "Ramsay MacDonald is a great leader; but he is in part the product of the enlightened British people. Can you imagine him leading a country the mass of whose citizens could not read and write?"

University of Illinois students, in spite of numbers, win their share of honors in national competitions. The college of architecture has something of a reputation on this score. A competition in bridge design recently held by the American Institute of Steel Construction, with 168 entrants, gave all three of its chief awards to University of Illinois men. Although prizes are not its goal, other national awards have been won repeatedly by this department.

No, mere bigness in itself is not held to be a problem on the Illinois campus.

Increasing Number of Units

The answer of this institution to the problem of how to handle so many students is simply to increase the number of units but to keep the size of them as small as possible. It is obvious that classes in a large institution may be just as small as in a little college, if there are enough instructors on the staff. The University of Illinois faculty numbers 1200. And if more students want to come to college, there will be more instructors.

It is rather remarkable that with such a large student body and faculty the big city atmosphere is wholly absent from the campus. People all seem to know each other; if they don't they are ready to exchange a greeting anyway. Dr. Kinley speaks a friendly "How do you do" to every student he passes. In reply they speak his name.

Social life of students is so effectively decentralized that everybody seems to find some organization to belong to. There are the usual sororities and fraternities, about 140 of them, with their homes for members. In addition there are a number of club residences for racial groups and foreign students. There are a half dozen "foundations," community centers for various religious groups on the campus. And for those students who do not live in club or fraternity houses of Urbana and its twin city, Champaign, there are other organizations which give them a center and representation in campus affairs. For the girls, who number about 3000, there is a comprehensive group organization which manages to enlist just about everybody.

The result, students say, is to make even the timid feel they "belong." No matter how "different" or "queer" a boy or girl may be, he is pretty likely to find his kindred character on this great university campus. That is one of the advantages of bigness. Most of the faces one sees under the elms of the big college grounds look happy.

If there is any criticism to be made it is that the students have too much fun. Athletic fields and tennis courts are in constant use; soft drink places do a booming business.

"We try not to let the university become a country club," said Miss Maria Leonard, dean of women, with a glint of a smile. "And I think on the whole we succeed. It is not unusual for students who lead the busiest lives to make the highest scholarship records."

For the Arts

To run the university costs the State about $7,000,000 a year. Dr. Kinley has been able to enlist continuous support from members of the State Legislature who vote appropriations. And this support is not only for the subjects of obvious practical value, such as agriculture, but for the more purely cultural ones.

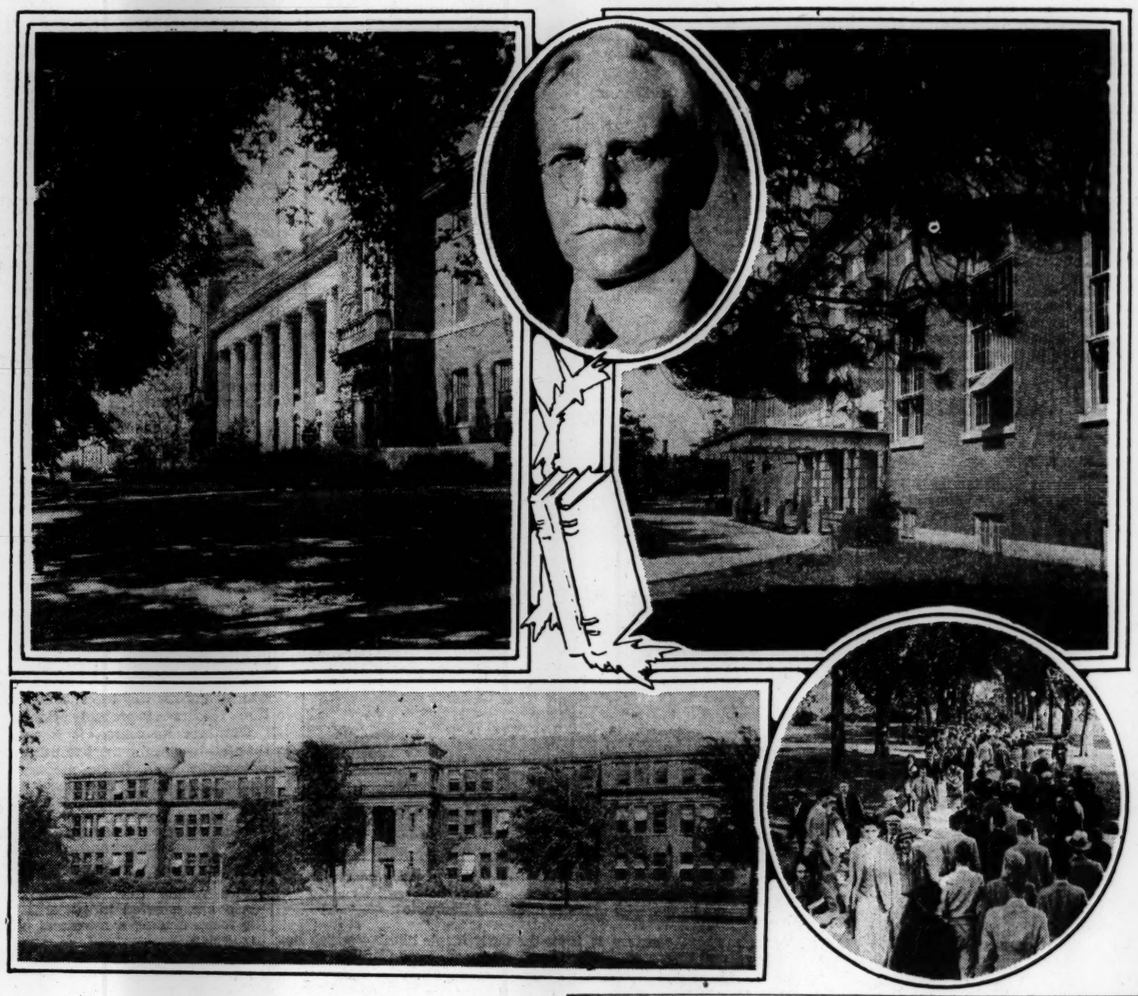
"The legislators have been quick to see," said the president, "that a man who wishes to give his daughter a musical education is entitled to just as much aid from the state university as the one who wants to train his son to be a farmer."

One of the more recent appropriations from the Legislature was for a building "for architecture and the kindred arts." Showing the campus with characteristic hospitality, to the writer, Dr. Kinley led to this new building as a climax. His particular pride is the excellent art gallery it contains. A twinkle came into his eyes as he pointed to the beautiful development that had come out of that little phrase "and kindred arts."

Although he is retiring for a time from active life—his first "sabbatical year" in 30—his outlook is still toward the future.

"We hope to add a wing to the building," he said. "Then we can extend the gallery, which is much too small."

It is this outlook, no doubt, which led the Governor of the State recently to call the head of the university "the most influential man in Illinois."



Left—University of Illinois Woman's Building, Housing Home Economics Department, Model Apartment, Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Etc.
Right—Men's New Gymnasium. Inset—Dr. David Kinley.
Lower Left—Old Agricultural Building, Now Used as Chemistry Annex.
Lower Right—On the Broadwalk Between Classes.

What Students in Spain Think

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Madrid

A MODERN program was presented by the Federal Union of Spanish Students at their congress in April and interesting resolutions were passed, the adoption of which in actual practice would revolutionize teaching in Spain.

Teaching, the students claim, should be solely a function of the state, and there should be one kind of school only, accessible to all in every one of its degrees and graduated in such a way as to afford all with special aptitudes an opportunity for pursuing the higher studies. The state should be responsible for scholarships and other means of encouraging students.

All schools should be nonsectarian and young people should be protected against the influence and prejudice of a predetermined religion.

The method of teaching should be practical and active, that is to say the pupils should "learn by doing." Teaching by books should be abolished, except for a textbook which should on no account constitute the only, or even most important basis of study. The student's scholastic career should begin at the age of 6 and continue until 14.

Co-education should be implanted throughout Spain and bilingual education established in districts where two languages are current. The congress emphasized the need to agitate for more schools throughout Spain, for even in the capital the number of schools was far behind the needs of the city and there were many children unable to attend.

In view of the important part which the students are taking in politics and the archaic methods which predominate owing to the fact that teaching is practically controlled by the religious orders, the resolutions passed by the congress, unprecedented as they are, indicate how strong is the movement among the more enlightened classes to break away from old methods.

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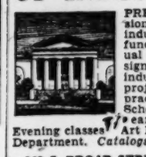

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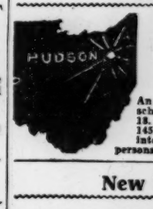

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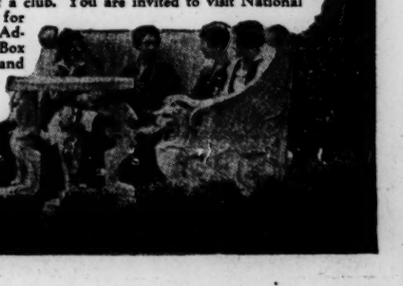

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To a Young Violinist

MY DEAR Friend:

It is a long time since first I stood on the broad steps of the Conservatory of Music, watching the crush of traffic with unaccustomed eyes, attempting mentally to harmonize the raucous dissonance of the avenue with the more orderly sounds issuing from the windows above me and not infrequently slipping into the preoccupation of wondering what might become of all these other youngsters passing me on their way to and from classes. So many went in, so many came out—the same door. None that I had ever heard of had ridden their wings of song above oblivion. So much talent, so much enthusiasm, so much willingness to work—so many of the requisites of success—each of these comrades had.

Well, I too have gone the ways of quietness, have wandered through that remoteness into which, from those broad steps, I was once more than half afraid to look. You, I dare say, have wondered about such an exile. And many others with young feet set upon those steps, or loitering in the foyer under the shadow of the ponderous bronze Beethoven, are wondering. But if I should return to tell them what I have found here, would my language be theirs? Or would my answers to the questions that shadowed those corridors for me be your answers? Seeing you stand last night in the quasi-nonchalance of youth with the great gold proscenium towering over you, one hardly knew what to expect. Fingers that would falter? A tone that would quake at having to fill so many ears? A bow that would refuse to be controlled? A violin that could not be brought to speak its heart before so many upturned faces?

We look at our programs. Conventional but not uninteresting. Handel for a start. We had heard Toscha Seidel do this sonata, with what preservation of its classic intent we cannot say, but with the academic authority of the great Auer for a background. Seidel was young too, we remember. But not so young as this dark-haired, dark-eyed performer standing before us now. Then comes the D major chord from the piano and your bow takes a gentle but firm hold upon the strings. You attempt to speak for yourself but your violin speaks for you.

"Consider," it seems to say, "that this player is young. Of course, then, he will not let Handel be Handel. No. Handel's wistfulness must be this player's regret, Handel's chance sigh his prolonged cry, Handel's smile this musician's too tender tenderness, Handel's laughter this player's fireworks."

The fiddle pleads well for you, however, my friend, and its pleasant tones earn your forgiveness.

They who know you intimately and love you well will say: "Play always like that. Be always yourself only." But we who have never seen you before can only say: "Give us the Handel we love. Be Handel now." And we are more than they. Handel has made that piece for every one of us. We have learned to wait to laugh with him in this measure, to turn our memories according to that phrase, and to ask nothing more than the purity of sound from that sostenuto passage. All of yourself that we can tolerate in such moments as those, my friend, is that which can touch the luster of this music with hardly discernible colorings—the you who looks from these heights with different eyes, perhaps, but with the same heart, and goes to Handel, instead of passionately insisting that Handel come to him.

But how about originality you may say. The originality that reviewers seem to demand is not always easy for a very young man to understand. This is not declared with any bewhiskered mask of authority, but in the memory of having stood upon those very boards where you swayed back and forth last night, and in the memory of having striven (painfully from the listeners' point of view, no doubt) to be original. After all, would either of us hesitate to change our musical intentions for those of a Mozart? Yet that is what, when we get overpleased with our own emotions, we persistently refuse to do.

As violinist to violinist (if you will share the honor with me for just a moment) should we not look upon our composer as a great actor or reader looks upon his playwright? We should first of all ask ourselves: How near can we get to the master's meaning? Will that which we bring from our own experience aid us in reaching the depths of his? If it will not we had better not read much of ourselves into the part. If, on the other hand, we have experienced something like that which we believe to have wrung the F sharp minor piano sonata from Schumann (and what young man is there who does not think that he has?) or if we are sunny by nature as Mozart revealed himself to be, or if we feel the terrific energy in us that characterizes Beethoven above all others—then we can bring to the works of these masters that which the reviewer should call originality. But lacking these qualifications, what should we do? We should strive then to delight the ear with beauty of tone, to satisfy the hearer with the dignity of intelligent restraint and leave it to the composer to do the rest. While we are yet only a little way along the road to excellence, we must depend almost entirely upon the signposts of good taste.

You see, I cannot think originality a gift proscribed within the individual. For, to do Schumann or any other master justice, what you bring to his work must be, after all, the very essence, not of yourself, but of himself. It does seem then, does it not, that originality is rather the ability to understand another than the uncontrollable urge to express oneself?

The artist who understands himself knows that the self that would be heard above all other voices, instead of being original, is all too usual among humankind. It is rather that perfect sympathy, capable of bringing the greatness of our musical legacy home to the family of humankind, is rare. It is the understanding that can keep this legacy untouched by our own temporary littleness, that is the basis of originality.

We have been talking under the proscenium. But these things hold as true under the eaves of every poet's chamber. They await discovery behind the easel and cry for release from the slow-yielding grasp of the sculptor's stone.

That is all. Only, if ever you stand upon those broad granite steps, watching the flow of traffic and wondering—well, we may meet some day. For even now I take half an hour sometimes to stand there too, watching the ever-increasing traffic, trying to recapture some of the old wonder. Sometimes I pause under the shadow of the big Beethoven or take an excursion through the long, winding corridors ringing with the efforts of would-be musicians. But not often.

In the meantime, here is a little of what may be found along these quieter ways, in this once doubtful remoteness that I have come to know so well. And you would be surprised, I am sure, to find how full of song are the uncharted ways outside your cloister.

C. W. M.

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In Singapore the white-covered seat is so wide that there is room for another beside you, for a small sister perhaps, with orange hair. And the back of the seat, when you get out at your destination and go behind to investigate, is painted with vermilion flowers and golden birds. The wheels here are high, oh, very high, and you feel almost like a low-planing bird as you sail past the bright-saronged, brown-skinned people on either side.

Within the great gray Peiping walls the rickshaws are beautiful, more elegant and splendid, if less gay, than those on the tip of the Malay Peninsula hundreds of miles to the south. Here they are of gleaming black lacquer with brass-tipped shafts chiseled with flowers and birds, and there are curved pieces of cut or finely patterned brass, gold-gleaming, to protect and ornament either side of the little space where your brown oxfords rest. Sometimes the rickshaws, instead of being lacquered, are varnished a fresh reddish brown, and then, instead of the beautiful Northern brass, they are decorated with cloisonné—sprays of flowers, pink and white, and yellow, on backgrounds of light blue. But in whichever kind you are, on the back is a bar of shining brass laid upon four decorated knobs. The push coolie, if there is one, is holding onto this with one hand, helping the quick-whirling wheels to forget that they were ever anything but shining blurs in rubber rims. These wheels, though not so high as in Singapore enable one to see, above the yellow tile-roofed wall which stretches pinkly along for miles around the Imperial City, the golden palace roofs glinting in the sunshine.

In Shanghai, the rickshaw is no longer like a black Northern mule with sleek-shining coat, gay with red-tasseled trappings and red and blue saddle-cloths. Oh, no! It is like a little patient burro with slender twinkling legs, common, and not highly regarded except by those grateful for its accessibility and quiet courage.

In Shanghai the men do not own their own vehicles. Three or four club together to hire one from a corporation for twelve to twenty-four hours, and then divide the time among themselves. These rickshaws are varnished or of plain black painted wood, with big licenses nailed on their backs, dingy blue and red, faded with time and rain. The lines of the rickshaws are lovely as always but the materials are poor and simple, the slats where you put your feet are pale where many feet have rubbed off their outer skins, and the wheels are low after those of Peiping and Singapore. But the cheerful, plucky, honest characters of the men shine out in contrast.

And while in Shanghai the brilliant colors of Singapore are absent, with the ancient wonder and beauty and drama of Peiping, the occupants of the rickshaws and the things they carry with them help to make the streets always bright with interest. For almost everything in the world may be carried in a rickshaw, and is: Brown geese with red bands round their necks, trunks, baskets high-piled with vegetables, sheets of galvanized iron, heaps of bananas, bundles and baskets of every color, size and shape, rolls of bedding and deep-carved cabinets. So that whatever you see, however strange, you are only delighted, never surprised.

In June

Let roads be taken that run long,
and wind;
And wild strange trails be gayly followed now;
On unknown open banks young-fingered creepers bind
Such nooks to dream in underneath
the sweeping bough.

And under endless breeze-blown
heaven try
Pattern and distance of any trampled track;
Let dawn flush up; let sunset pass
you by
And dusk bestow a moth to flutter
past, and back.

As well, bestow the simple camplight,
wondrous, old;
Soft glow of moonbeams in measures
of sweet dew;
And instant utter sleep for which the
given day was sold,
By which the dawn is bought, once
more, for you.

Catch the green scarves above you
From bare shoulders of the wind;
Swim into clear wide waters
And dabble in a brook;
Forget all time behind this,
Forget a mock that grinned;
Through green glory, for a season,
Just loiter on, and look.

Read vigor-hasped harmonial lines,
Accidental green designs
Written in the sun-fall
On your world's blue wall
In June.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRIEHEW.

A Medley of Colour

A Polish peasant village is a sight to make an artist's heart rejoice with exceeding great joy. A more picturesque scene than one of these villages on a Sunday or holiday evening it would be difficult to find the world over. What is it that gives the rich artistic quality to the atmosphere in Poland, toning down all contrasts and subduing extremes, so that colours which would be absolutely "impossible" in the fierce sunlight of America seem perfectly natural in Galicia and Warsaw—even necessary to fully round out the landscape? The only neutral tints are those of the thatched huts. The garments of the men and women, particularly those of the women, fairly blossom with vivid colour. The peasant hut is, in itself and alone, very picturesque. Put twenty or thirty of these in close proximity, separated only by the little kitchen or flower-garden, add a few trees and a group or two of peasants in their many coloured raiment, and you forget all about the mud in the road. . . . The houses themselves are of stone or boards, plastered over with mud, which afterward receives a coat of whitewash, sometimes taking on a bluish tinge. The slant roof is thatched and mud-covered, and over the mud is laid straw, upon which often grows moss, so that a peasant's hut, crowned with green-growing moss, is a frequent picturesque addition to the landscape. . . .

The peasant lives simply. The vegetables that he raises in his garden furnish all his food, except on holidays and at weddings, when he permits himself a bit of meat. Potatoes are his great staple, but he is also fond of cabbage, beets and beans, and he occasionally grows some corn. Of the cabbage he makes soups and pressed cakes. He has also a thick grain porridge, known as kaszia, and he likes especially a soup made of red beets and known as barszcz. This is really excellent. Most of his produce he uses himself, but some he sells in the city markets.

In summer he usually dresses in a thin linen shirt and trousers, homemade, and to this, in winter, he adds a sheepskin coat or serdak, with the fleece turned inside. He goes barefooted most of the time, and frequently bareheaded, also, although he likes to wear an old battered felt hat.

And the women! What a medley of colour! Red, yellow, blue, green, silver and gold, with laces and coral about the neck or in the hair. The patterns and styles defy description. Some of the girls are handsome enough for a painting. The gorall, or mountain peasants of the Carpathians, have a particularly picturesque dress, and the simple yet impressive dignity of their carriage adds greatly to their picturesqueness. These gorall are straight, tall and lithe, with swarthy complexions and straight hair, which makes them strongly resemble the North American Indian type. Such costumes! You will notice many a handsome fellow tramping along the road, his long white cloak partly drawn together over his shoulders and held by a coloured ribbon across the chest. He knows he is good-looking, but his is such a clean, clear-eyed, manly and contented type, that you quite forgive him for the touch of vanity. — LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN, in "Poland, the Knight Among Nations."

Valley of the Raritan

How calmly beautiful seem the slow-slipping river, the glittering flags and bending grasses, the sloping uplands with their dark groves of trees and light checks of farms! How simple, peaceful, and restful this river basin with its golden sunlight, its warm blue air, its still waters, and its long line of beach and shore flowing serenely seaward! . . . Here on these forsaken meadows of the Raritan are pools, made by springs and streams from the beaches, that are circled by glittering fringes of flag and arrowhead, circled again by inner fringes of wild rice, circled again by green patterned pads and white water-lilies. Hundreds of acres have gone back to yarrow, goldenrod, purple aster, and the young cedar. One meets with the abandoned farm very frequently—the empty buildings, the fallen fences, the weedy garden, the blackened orchard; but on the brow of the benches overlooking the Raritan Valley still stand some of the large houses of long ago with their huge red barns, corn-cribs, and hayricks. . . . From these benches, back from the river, one gains a wide view over rolling lands up and away to the distant mountains. The view is not more than ten miles. It is sometimes mysterious when hung with gray and blue and purple atmosphere, or peaceful in repeated lines of flat ridges, or half-splendid under the golden light of the westering sun. . . .

A wide valley? Oh, no! Less than a mile from bench to bluff at the widest point. And yet this narrow basin was in Colonial days quite famous not only for the grain and timber that came down it but because it was the highway of travel from New York to Philadelphia. — JOHN C. VAN DYKE, in "The Meadows."

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Italian Peasant Girls. From an Etching by Job Nixon

MR. JOB NIXON holds a distinguished position among the younger generation of British etchers. He studied at the Slade School and at the Royal College of Arts, then a studentship in engraving took him to the British School in Rome. In Italy he found a variety of subjects to which his needle has done full justice.

No better proof of this could be found than the accompanying reproduction of two Italian peasant girls. They are charmingly grouped and spaced, translated to the plate with effective, sustained, but always self-contained force. The draftsmanship is irreproachable, every detail in face and garment of the two comely maidens having received the conscientious care of a master. There is nothing meticulous in the handling, however closely one may examine the different features of the print. Bodice and skirt, stockings and shoes, and, above all, the faces of the two girls, are full of character and expression. There is something about this print of Mr. Nixon's which lingers in the memory. One feels it is the work of a serious and gifted artist, who has impressed his hall mark of excellence upon the print.

Queenstown Harbour

To Queenstown harbour come great
ocean ships
Decked out with flags which the
strong sea-wind whips
To prim rigidity, while sea-gulls
scream
About the vessel's wake, and puffs of
steam
Break from the whistle, as the tender
draws away
A throng of passengers: some back to
stay
The summer months at home in
Kerry, Clare,
Or Cork; others with lordly tourist
air
Seek what they've read about—where
tourists go:
Killarney; Blarney; Avoca's Vale,
Wicklow;
Dublin; Belfast. . . .
It is a lovely summer night, and I
Stand looking from the carriage window; the train
Starts slowly; lights twinkle through
the air which rain
Has made the softer, and the hills
are changed
To purple, then to black; they seem
arranged
By some great child who moulds a
map in play.
Darkly the waters glisten; we glide
away;
The picture passes, and I settle down.
Two hours more,—and then loved
Mallow town.

— NORREYS JEPHSON O'CONOR, in "Songs of the Celtic Past."

"Den som vinner seger"

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

"DEN som vinner seger, åt honom skall jag giva att äta av livets träd, som står i Guds paradis". I detta bibelcitat komma tre särskilda tankar till uttryck, nämligen vinnandet av seger, livets träd och Guds paradis.

Det är naturligt, att man frågar sig själv, vari denna seger består. Det är svårt att få fram likheten mellan en naturlag och en andlig lag, men genom jämförelser får ofta en sanning större klarhet för den mänskliga tanken. Om man t. ex. skulle på svarta tavlan se några oriktigt utarbetade problem, skulle man genast veta, att den riktiga metoden att lösa dem och de riktiga svaren existera, ty matematiska fakta äro oberörda av felen på svarta tavlan. Världen erkänner den matematiska lagens fullkomlighet; men innan Mary Baker Eddy genom uppenbarelse och genom studiet av Bibeln gav Christian Science åt världen, hade människorna i allmänhet icke vetat, hur de skulle bevisa, att det finnes en fullkomlig Princip, som giver förmåga att rätt lösa problemen i det dagliga livet.

Genom Christian Science lära vi, att universum, skapat av Gud, är andligt och fullkomligt. Detta sätter oss i stånd att se, att liksom de oriktiga siffrorna icke säga oss sanningen om räkneexemplet på svarta tavlan, ej heller kunna förändra faktum beträffande talens inbördes förhållande, så kan dödlig tillvaro med dess synd, sorg och lidande ej meddela sanningen om människan såsom Guds avbild och likhet. Liksom de felaktigt utarbetade problemen måste rättas och bringas i överensstämmelse med de lagar, som styra matematiken, så måste vårt liv bringas i överensstämmelse med den fullkomliga, gudomliga Principen. Mrs. Eddy talar om detta rättande såsom ett "utredande av våra tilltrasslade härvor" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, sid. 240). Vi höja oss över synd och sjukdom, i den mån vi se deras overklighet. Denna befrielse vinnes ofta genom bön och kamp, men varje ärlig strävan att besegra dödlig föreställning hjälper människan att höja sig över den villfarelse, som angriper henne.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (*ib.*, sid. 10): "Sökande är icke tillfyllest. Det är genom strävan, som vi vinna inträde. Andlig vinning öppnar dörren till en högre förståelse av det gudomliga Livet". Det är kunskapen om sanningen, som sätter oss i stånd att övervinna villfarelse; och vi lära därigenom, att allt vad vi hava att övergiva är de overkliga föreställningarna, de falska lockelserna, de falska begärelserna, vilka tyckas hava hållit oss i träldom. I den mån detta fullgöres, se vi att den verkliga människan står oskadd, oberörd, evig, Faderns avbild och likhet.

Denna förståelse blir för oss ett sannskyldigt livets träd, som närer och uppehåller oss. Kampen för att övervinna villfarelsen kan stundom synas hård, men den frihet, som vinnes genom att vi nedlägga falska föreställningar, övergår vida varje dödligt begrepp om glädje. Löftet att vi skola få äta av livets träd är då uppfyllt, ty vi mottaga i vårt medvetande den oförgängliga andliga födan. Även ett om ock ofullständigt uppvaknande till denna sanning giver en förståelse av sann föda; och i den mån vi förbliva ståndaktiga, finna vi, att den mättar, uppehåller, närer oss och giver oss förmåga att ödmjukt och tåligt tränga framåt dag för dag.

Bibeltexten säger oss, att livets träd "står i Guds paradis". Himmelriket, Guds paradis, är icke en plats utan ett tillstånd av andligt medvetande. Mrs. Eddy säger (*ib.*, sid. 6): "För att nå himmelen, varats harmoni, måste vi förstå varats gudomliga Princip". Vi äro i himmelen, i den mån himmelen är inom oss. När vi äta av livets träd, förstå vi, att dessa egenskaper, av vilka vi äro delaktiga, hava sitt ursprung i gudomlig Kärlek, från vilken allt gott kommer. Den vackra symbolen av trädet mitt i Guds paradis angiver, att från själva hjärtat av den all-goda, allt-uppehållande, all-skapande makten flödar ständigt och rikligt allt gott till människans bruk. Men det är endast genom ödmjukhet, allvarligt bemödande och trogen strävan att övervinna allt disharmoniskt och motbjudande, som livets träd kan urskiljas. Den tanke, som sträcker sig upp mot Gud, möter ett omedelbart svar. Lika säkert som matematikens regler verkar den gudomliga Kärlekens lag, som åt varje sann idé giver föda, ja, frukten från "livets träd, som står i Guds paradis".

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur utgiven i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Flower Dial

How well the skilful gardener drew
Of flowers and herbs this dial new;
Where, from above, the milder sun
Does through a fragrant zodiac run:
And, as it works, th' industrious bee
Computes its time as well as we.
How could such sweet and wholesome
hours
Be reckon'd, but with herbs and
flowers?

—ANDREW MARVELL, Poems (1621-1678).

"To him that overcometh"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TO HIM that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God." In this Bible citation three distinct thoughts are expressed; namely, the act of overcoming, the tree of life, and the paradise of God.

It is natural that one should ask himself what is the nature of this overcoming. It is difficult to draw an analogy between a natural and a spiritual law, but by comparison a truth is often made clearer to human thought. If, for example, one should see written on a blackboard a number of incorrectly worked out problems, he would immediately know that the correct method of solving them and the right answers exist, for mathematical facts are untouched by the mistakes upon the blackboard. The world acknowledges the perfection of mathematical law; but until Mary Baker Eddy, through revelation, and through the study of the Bible, gave Christian Science to the world, mankind in general had not known how to prove that there is a perfect Principle which enables one correctly to solve the problems of everyday life.

Through Christian Science we learn that the universe of God's creating is spiritual and perfect. This enables us to see that, even as the wrong figures do not tell the truth about the example on the blackboard, nor alter the fact in regard to numerical relations, so mortal existence, with its sin, sorrow, and suffering, does not convey the truth about man in God's image and likeness. As the wrongly worked out problems must be corrected and brought into harmony with the rules governing mathematics, so must our lives be brought into harmony with the perfect divine Principle. Mrs. Eddy speaks of this process of correction as "unwinding one's snarls" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 240). We rise above sin and sickness as we see their unreality. This liberation often is gained through prayer and struggle; but every honest effort to overcome mortal belief helps one to rise superior to the error assailing him.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 10): "Seeking is not sufficient. It is striving that enables us to enter. Spiritual attainments open the door to a higher understanding of the divine Life." It is knowing the truth that enables one to overcome error; and one then learns that all he has to give up are the unreal beliefs, false attractions, false appetites, that have seemed to hold him in bondage. As this is accomplished, he perceives that the real man stands unharmed, untouched, eternal, the image and likeness of the Father.

This realization becomes to one a veritable tree of life, nourishing and sustaining him. The struggle to overcome error may sometimes seem severe, but the freedom gained from the laying down of false beliefs far surpasses any mortal concept of joy. The promise that we shall eat of the tree of life is then fulfilled, for one is receiving into his consciousness the imperishable spiritual food. Even a limited awakening to this truth gives an understanding of true sustenance; and, as we persevere, we find that it feeds, sustains, nourishes us, and enables us to press humbly and patiently onward, day by day.

The Bible text tells us that the tree of life "is in the midst of the paradise of God." The kingdom of heaven, the paradise of God, is not a location but a state of spiritual consciousness. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 6), "To reach heaven, the harmony of being, we must understand the divine Principle of being." One is in heaven as heaven is within him. As one eats of the tree of life he realizes that these qualities of which he is partaking originate in divine Love, from which comes all good. The beautiful symbol of the tree in the midst of God's paradise indicates that from the very heart of the all-good, all-sustaining, all-creative power, continually and abundantly flows every good thing for man's use. But it is only through humility, earnest endeavor, and faithful striving to overcome all things inharmonious and unlovely that the tree of life can be recognized. The outreaching of thought Godward is met by an immediate response. As sure as the working of the rules of mathematics, so sure is the working of the law of divine Love, providing food for every true idea, even the fruit of "the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Evening

The hills are folded for the night
In veils of insubstantial light;
And day has doffed her flowered dress
And stilled her singing eagerness.
The late gold fades from earth's far
rim,
And all the air grows silver dim.
No movement stirs the shadows where
Evening comes quiet as a prayer.

—JOYCE M. WESTRUP, in *The Observer* (London).

Grandmother's Planting

The transplanting was finished, and a row of slender willows stood in perfect line between the rough board shack which had lately become the home of the pioneer family, and the road which took its course over the prairie. The trimmings from the willows lay huddled about the base of the small trees.

"After dinner, we will gather these boughs and burn them," said the man who had done the planting.

Grandmother finished her dinner first.

"I'll just take a look at the new windbreak of willows," she said to herself, and out she came with her blue gingham sunbonnet securely tied over her soft gray hair. "They look fine," she thought, "but why waste these?" She gathered her voluminous checkered apron into a commodious pocket, and collecting the little green shoots in whose veins the sap had hardly ceased to run, filled her improvised pocket to overflowing.

Ten rods away babbled a little creek with shallow green banks. Just below the shack it made an abrupt turn almost forming the letter U, and here grandmother came with her store of salvaged slips. She stuck them in the moist earth, here one, there another without the slightest regard to order; just any place where the ground seemed particularly wet and inviting. "There," she exclaimed, as she straightened her back and shook a few loose leaves from her apron, "I cannot bear to see anything go to waste."

Out came the man with a rake. Not a twig to be seen, but someone had seen grandmother transporting her green burden in the direction of the creek, presumably with the intention of casting it into its current, so to the creek he went rake in hand. There they were, an almost imperceptible tiny forest hugging the creek, and already appearing quite at home.

"They won't thrive," he told grandmother, "why, who ever heard of such a thing?" But grandmother refused to be discouraged.

"I guess they will live," she answered him, "and anyway, I don't like to see anything wasted."

Live? of course they lived. How could they help living with the clear waters of the little creek coaxing enough of their sap downward until it found itself in small thready roots that drew the elements from the rich black soil and again sent it above ground. There they grew into a flaunting green grove shaped like the letter U, and a talking, singing thing it was when the sweet prairie winds shook its branches.

The creek willows outgrew the prim row in front of the shack, and jauntily waved a welcome to the wayfarer on the treeless prairie.

"There is no sense in letting things go to waste," grandmother observed with satisfaction as she daily viewed her enterprise.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "God the Only Cause and Creator." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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BEARS FORCE LARGE SCALE LIQUIDATION

Stock Market Prices Crumble Easily Under Pressure —Closing Is Weak

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market finally gave way with the rush today to the persistent bear pounding to which it has been intermittently subjected for several days.

Stocks were dumped upon the market in huge volume, and trading reached the swiftest pace experienced since early May.

A wide assortment of leading issues declined 2 to 7 points, with some of the more volatile stocks recording more spectacular losses.

One of the most unsettling developments was the announcement that the stock exchange had granted permission to Radio Corporation of America to omit its quarterly earnings statement, in view of the difficulties presented by capital changes. Radio's earnings have been the subject of considerable bearish conjecture, as prices were drastically reduced during the early months of the year to clear away unsold holiday inventories. It is stated that the present inventory position is satisfactory.

Wall Street was flooded with bearish rumors, as usual during sharply declining markets. One report that a large electrical manufacturer was planning to lay off a large number of its employees was emphatically denied. Electrical World reported that equipment business was fair, "although the situation as a whole lacks vigor and snap."

A small reduction in steel scrap prices at Chicago, after the recent increase at Pittsburgh, was somewhat disappointing to persons looking for a hardening of iron and steel prices. Trade reports from the Youngstown area stated that steel mill operations will undergo no further curtailment.

Selling was undoubtedly swelled by liquidation of marginal accounts impaired by the rather abrupt drop late yesterday. Forced liquidation, however, was said in brokerage circles to be light, and such selling as was not of professional bearish nature was largely of a discouraged sort.

With business entering its summer lull, and efforts to resume the upward movement in stocks having met with distinct failure, short-term holders of stocks saw little reason to retain their shares.

Total sales for the two-hour session approximated 2,250,000 shares, more than total sales for several recent five-hour sessions. The closing tone was weak.

Several issues were depressed to new lows for the year, in which U. S. Steel was conspicous. Steel sold off nearly 3 points, touching a new 1930 minimum under 164½, compared to the November low of 150.

Such issues as Radio, Radio Keith, American Can, Johns-Manville, Fox, United Aircraft and Standard Gas lost 3 points or more.

Shares declining 4 to 7 or more included Allied Chemical, Westinghouse Electric, Air Reduction, Vanadium, Houston Oil and A. M. Byers.

Losses of around 10 points were recorded by Case, Auburn and Worthington.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follo r:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½@6	3½@6
Commercial paper	3½@4	3½@4
Customers' loans	5 @5½	5 @5½
Collateral loans	5 @5½	6½
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3 @3¼	3 @3¼
Four to six months	3¼@3½	3¼@3½

Last	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	38⅞c	35⅜c
Bar silver in London	16⅜d	16½d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$68,000,000	$1,305,000,000
Year ago today	84,000,000	1,322,000,000
Balances	23,000,000	184,000,000
Year ago today	34,000,000	165,000,000
Exchgs. for week	413,000,000	7,976,000,000
Bals. for week	179,000,000	1,158,000,000
F. R. bank credit	28,060,828	176,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2¼@2⅛
60 days	2¼@2⅛
90 days	2¼@2⅛
4 months	2⅜@2¼
5 months	2⅜@2⅜
6 months	2⅜@2⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and bank centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	4½	Bombay	6
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	4	London	3
Philadelphia	4½	Madrid	5½
Kansas City	4	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	2½
Richmond	4	Helsingfors	6½
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Prague	5
Athens	8	Rome	6
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	5	Sofia	6
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.48
Brussels	3	Vienna	5½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85⅞	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395¼	.1395½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2386	.2386¼	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1411	.1411	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675½	.2675½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01293¾	.01293¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4021½	.4021½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749	.1749	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676¾	.2676½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.00595⅜	.00595⅜	.193
Spain—peseta	.1208½	.1213	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1936	.1935½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01767⅛	.01767⅛	.193

Far East

Hong Kong—dol	.3137½	.3125	
Shanghai—tael	.3603	.3603	*
India—rupee	.4964	.4944	.3466
Japan—yen	.4940	.4940	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678

South America

Argentina—peso	.3803	.3803	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1171	.1172	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9100	.9100	1.0342

North America

Canada—dollar	1.00	.99 63-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

AMERICAN COTTON TAKINGS LESS

NEW YORK (AP)—World takings of American cotton were smaller this week than in the corresponding week last year. According to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 169,686 bales this week, compared with 265,809 in the like week last year. Total takings during the season to date are 12,781,880 bales, compared with 14,763,613 in the corresponding period of last season.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 7	Last June 6
86½	64⅞	.6	Abitibi pf	100	81	81	81	
37⅜	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	3600	29½	28½	28½	29¾
32	23	.2	Adams Mill	100	29½	29½	29½	30⅛
35¼	11½	..	Adv Rumely	100	15	15	15	16
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	1700	¾	¾	¾	¾
156⅜	118	3*	Air Reduc	9500	144⅝	139½	141½	145⅛
36	21	1½*	Airway El	500	27¾	26¾	26¾	28
21½	13⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
120	116	.6	Ala & Vicks	20	116½	116½	116½	..
9⅛	6	..	Alaska Jun	900	6	6	6	6½
15½	8¼	..	Almany PWP	100	10½	10½	10½	..
25¼	23	..	Alleghany	16000	24⅞	23⅜	23⅞	25
107⅞	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	100	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	100
99¾	94	5½	Allegh pf pd	400	94⅛	94	94½	..
343	255¾	6*	Allied Chem	3900	303¾	294½	294¼	307
126¼	121	.7	Allied Ch pf	200	125	124¾	124¾	..
68	49¼	.3	Allis-Chal	2400	58¾	58¼	58½	58¾
31½	18	.2	Amerada	4600	28½	27¼	27½	28
103⅜	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch	200	7	6⅞	7	..
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30½
12	6½	..	Am Beet S	100	6½	6½	6½	7
97⅝	77	2*½	Am Bk Note	100	87	87	87	91
54⅝	45	2.40	Am Brake	300	45	45	45	..
213¼	83⅝	..	Am Br Bov	1700	18⅜	17⅝	18	19
156½	117¼	4	Am Can	23400	139¾	137⅛	137½	141
116	95¼	7	Am Car pf	200	100	10 0	100	100
69⅞	50	3	Am Chain	200	54⅜	54	54	54½
51¼	36⅜	2*	Am Chicle	1800	42½	41¾	42½	..
33	13	..	Am Com Alc	4400	14	13	13¾	15
59½	35	..	Am European	400	45	45	45	..
101¾	65	..	Am & FPw	28300	80⅜	76⅛	76¾	81⅛
100¼	95	.7	Am & FP 2pf	1500	100	98¼	100	99⅞
33⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	100	23½	23½	23½	..
41⅞	35⅛	3*	Am Ice	1400	37⅛	36⅜	36⅜	37⅝
55⅝	35⅝	2⅛	Am Int Corp	2000	42⅛	41	41	42¼
4	2	..	Am La Fr	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
105	55⅛	4	Am Loco	600	56	55⅜	55⅛	57
51½	39	3	Am Metals	200	39⅛	39	39⅛	39⅜
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	40	90	90	90	..
80⅝	70	..	Am News	100	77	77	77	..
27⅜	½	..	Am Piano	1100	1	1	1	1
119⅜	77	1§	Am Pw & Lt	4300	100¾	98¾	100½	101¾
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	200	106	106	106	105¾
88¾	80	5	Am P & L pf st	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
39¾	28½	1½	Am Radiat	14500	30	28½	28¾	30
37	20½	..	Am Repub	200	24½	24	24	..
100⅞	63⅛	2§	Am Roll Mill	7600	64	63¼	63¾	64⅞
67⅞	59	5	Am Snf Raz	300	64½	64	64½	65
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
79½	65¼	4	Am Smelt	1500	69⅜	68⅜	69⅛	69¾
141	132⅜	7	Am Smelt pf	100	139	139	139	139¾
22⅞	10⅝	..	Am Solvents	200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
52⅛	40¼	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	42	41½	42	42
55½	46¼	2*	Am Stores	100	48⅛	47½	47½	48½
69⅞	60	5	Am Sugar	200	60⅛	60	60	60
274¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	3000	225⅜	223½	224½	225¼
228⅛	195⅝	..	Am T&T rts	15200	20⅛	19⅞	20	20⅛
114⅜	106	7	Am Type pf	60	113	112½	113	112⅜
124⅞	88½	1*	Am Wat W	6800	107	105⅝	105⅜	109
9	5	..	Am Writ el	600	8	8	8	8½
44⅜	29½	4	Am Writ pf	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
17⅞	8	..	Am Zinc	400	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10½
79⅞	56	6	Am Zinc pf	100	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	..
81½	52⅛	7	Anaconda	6200	56½	55½	56	56½
51⅜	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	1300	40⅜	40¾	40¾	48
37¼	21¾	3	Andes Cop	700	25¾	25	25	25⅛
82⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	200	82	82	82	..
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
43⅜	28⅜	..	Arm Ill B	1400	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	33¼
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	400	64	61¾	61¾	..
46⅛	33⅜	4	Asso Apparl	800	37⅜	36¼	36½	37⅜
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1400	40½	40	40	40¾
242½	216	..	Atchison	2200	231½	221½	221¾	224
107	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	300	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½
175½	161½	10	Atl Coast L	400	168	167⅞	167⅞	..
80⅜	60½	..	Atl G&WI	300	60⅜	60½	60½	60⅜
51⅜	36¼	1*	Atl Refin	4200	41⅜	40½	40½	41⅜
37	31¼	1	Atlas Stores	1300	33⅜	33½	33¾	34
263¾	140¼	4§	Auburn Auto	200	145¼	140¼	143¼	150
58⅝	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	54	54	54	55
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	300	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¾
38	24⅝	1¾	Baldwin	1300	25¾	25½	25½	26½
122⅜	110⅛	7	Balt & O	1500	110¼	110	110	111
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	50	109	109	109	..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	300	76¾	76¼	76¼	77½
116¼	109	7	Bangor&A pf	10	113	113	113	..
20¾	16⅛	2	Barker Bros	30	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	1500	26	25⅜	25⅜	26⅛
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	86	86	86	..
70⅛	57¼	3§	Beechnut	200	57	57	57	57¼
57⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	6100	39	37⅝	38¼	40
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	100	51⅜	49⅛	49⅛	51⅝
41½	34¼	2½	Blaw Knox	200	38½	38¼	38¼	38½
110¼	91⅜	6	Beth Steel	6800	93	92	92	93
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	7000	86¾	85	85	86½
50½	32⅞	3	Borg Warner	1600	36¼	35½	36	37
24⅞	13½	..	Brigss	2000	20¼	19⅞	20	20¼
41	24½	..	Brit Steel 1pf	50	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
22¾	13	..	Brockway	600	19	18¾	18¾	19¼
85	68	7	Brockway pf	20	83	83	83	..
78⅜	63	4	Bkyn Man T	1200	68⅝	68	63	69¼
30⅜	13½	3	Bruns Balke	600	18⅛	18	18	18
33⅜	14½	..	Bruns Term	200	20½	19	20½	..
31⅞	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	200	26	26	26	25¼
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	..
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1100	10½	10	10⅛	10¼
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	800	13⅛	12⅞	13	13¼
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	1500	44⅜	42½	43½	46
48	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	1500	30	28⅛	30	30⅞
110⅛	99	8	Burns Br A	1000	98½	98¼	98½	99
35	17	..	Burns Br B	100	22	22	22	22
51⅞	37	1	Burroughs	1200	39	38¼	38½	38⅝
48½	36	2½	Bush Term	200	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
44	23¾	.50	Butte Con	100	25⅜	25½	25⅜	3
5¼	2⅝	.2	Butte & Sup	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	200	20	20	20	..
112⅜	70	..	Byers	11500	92	87	87	94½
77½	65⅜	4	Calif Pack	200	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68
30	19	2	Campbell	500	23½	22⅜	22⅜	23⅝
89⅞	50⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	700	60¼	59⅝	60	60
33⅜	16⅞	1½	Calu & Hecla	700	18	17⅝	17⅝	18¼
75⅜	57½	5	Canada Dry	1900	68⅞	67⅝	68⅞	67½
226⅜	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1400	200	199	199	199½
52¼	49⅛	..	Can Pac n wi	1800	49⅞	49⅜	49⅝	49¾
34¼	24⅛	1.60	Cannon Mills	300	24½	24¼	24¼	24⅛
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	6200	266½	246½	250	268½
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	900	72⅞	70¼	72½	73½
60	20	3	Celotex	3000	30⅜	28⅛	28⅝	29½
30½	23½	2½	Cen Aguirre	1000	25	25	25	25½
65⅜	51¼	6	Cerrdo de P	200	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	53
87¾	36	4.20	Checker Cab	2800	41	39¾	39¾	41⅞
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	1800	66⅛	65	65	66¼
241¾	201½	10	Ches & Ohio	2600	210½	205	205	210
173¼	113⅜	..	Chi Gt West	1100	13	12½	12⅝	13
26⅜	18	..	Chi M&SP	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½
46¼	30⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	2200	30	30	30⅛	30⅛
37	17½	..	Chi Pneu	400	20	19½	19½	20
57⅝	48¾	3½*	Chi Pneu pf	100	49	49	49	49½
125⅛	109	7	Chi RI	800	111	109½	109½	112
67⅝	53	2.40	Childs	1800	66½	64¼	64⅝	67
43	30½	3	Chrysler	6500	33¾	33	33¾	34
49	40⅝	3.60§	City Ice	400	42¾	42½	42½	43
98¾	94⅜	6½	City Ice pf	50	90	90	90	..
13¼	7⅝	½	City Stores	1100	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
44¼	33	3*	Clark Equip	100	37½	37½	37½	..
20⅝	13	..	Col Bnst Cl	300	16	16	16	..
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	1800	184⅞	183½	184⅞	186
52	48½	2	Coca Cola A	300	52	52	52	..
64⅞	59	2½	Col Palm	500	60½	60	60	60¾
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	4000	35½	25½	25½	35⅝
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	5800	64¼	60	60	65½
87	69	2§	Colum Gas	18700	78¾	77	77½	79⅝
199	128½	5*	Col Carbon	8500	147	142¼	142¼	146¼
373⅜	215⅜	.87	Col Graph	34900	227⅛	215⅜	216	227⅜
403¼	233⅜	2	Com Credit	700	31½	31	31½	31⅞
443⅜	317⅜	3	Com Cred A	200	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	39
55	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	500	39	38¾	38¾	40
23¼	12⅞	..	Com Inv war	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
38	25⅛	1§	Com Sol	15900	38½	27½	27½	28¼
70¼	12¾	.3	Commwlth So	27200	17	16½	16½	17
104¾	99	6	Com So pf	700	104¾	104⅝	104¾	104⅝
19⅜	15⅛	..	Congoleum	6700	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	800	23½	22	22	20⅝
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	1100	23⅛	22½	22½	23⅜
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	31900	125¼	123½	123¾	125¾
2	1	..	Con Textile	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
52½	24¾	..	Cont Bak A	1500	26⅛	26	26⅛	27¼
7	4	..	Cont Bak B	2700	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	5700	63¼	61¾	62	63½
77⅝	58	2.40	Cont Ins	1300	63¼	62¼	62¼	63½
27¾	21	3	Cont Dia Fib	2100	21⅞	21⅛	21¼	22
87¼	43¾	..	Cont Motors	1400	5	5	5	5
40⅝	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	360	31½	30⅝	31½	32
40⅝	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	360	31½	30Z	31½	32
113⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	3100	104¼	103⅛	103⅛	104⅜
147½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	10	145	145	145	145
33	20½	..	Coty	4200	20⅞	20½	20½	21¼
22	10¼	1	Crosley	1300	15½	15⅛	15½	16
93⅜	75¼	5*	Crucible	300	76¼	76	76	77¼
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	500	17	17	17	17½
48	41½	2	Cudahy	200	43½	43⅛	43⅛	43½
147⅜	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	11000	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
19¾	10⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	900	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	300	72⅜	72⅛	72⅛	73⅛
43⅜	28⅝	..	Davison	500	33¼	33⅛	33¼	33½
181	161½	..	Del & Hud	400	171½	169½	169½	171¾
153	121	6*	Del Lac&W	1300	122	120½	120½	122
80	60	..	Denv RG pf	600	67¼	66⅝	66⅝	68¼
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	100	225	225	225	229
42¾	30⅞	2.40*	Devoe& R A	1000	34⅞	33	33	..
237	139	.8	Diamond M	200	211½	211½	211½	213
9⅝	6¾	..	Dome Mines	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	100	24	24	24	24
145¼	112⅛	4*	Dupont	4100	125½	123¼	123¼	125½
13¼	12⅜	..	Dupont rts	16600	1½	1½	1½	1½
18½	15	1	Duplan Silk	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
57⅞	44½	..	Durham H pf	10	50½	50½	50¼	..
255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	5900	234½	231⅜	231⅜	234¾
37¼	24⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1600	29	27¼	28	29⅛
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	3200	87½	85½	85⅝	87¾
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	45600	85⅝	83⅞	83⅞	86⅝
112	106½	..	Elec P&L pf	200	110	110	110	110½
79¼	66	5	Elec Sto Bat	700	69¾	68¾	68⅞	69⅞
66	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	400	61¾	60⅝	61	62
43¾	41¾	..	Erie	4800	42⅞	41¾	41¾	42½
30¾	13½	2½	Evans Auto L	400	14¾	14½	14½	..
50½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	700	46	45	45	46⅜
38	29	..	Fed Dept St	200	32½	32¼	32¼	32¾
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	200	95¾	95¼	95¼	97
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	600	35½	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝
89¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	75	73¼	73¼	75
87⅞	75	6	Firestone pf	100	76	76	76	75
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	3900	57⅞	56½	57¼	58½
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	3700	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
21	10⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	11	10	10	11¾
21¾	12⅞	..	Fisk 1pf cv	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
52⅞	42½	..	Florsheim S	100	46	46	46	..
50⅞	31¼	3	Follansbee B	200	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	13500	96¾	90	90	98½
56	38	6	Fourth Nat Inv	300	40½	40	40	41¼
57⅜	16¼	4	Fox A	30600	50¾	48⅛	49	51¼
55½	38⅛	4§	Freeport Tx	7500	49¼	48⅛	48⅛	49⅛
11⅜	5⅝	..	Gabriel A	200	7½	7½	7½	..
⅞	⅝	..	Gamewell rts	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
80	69	5	Gamewell	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	..
7¾	3½	..	Gardner M	300	4	4	4	4
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	1500	12⅜	12¼	12¼	..
105	90	6	Gen A I pf ww	200	96½	96½	96½	98
111⅞	98	4§	Gen Am Tk	6500	100¼	98	100	101⅜
71⅛	49¼	4	Gen Asphalt	1900	57	56	56	57½
38⅛	30½	2	Gen Bronze	800	29¼	28⅝	29	29⅝
34½	17½	2	Gen Cable	1200	19⅛	18	18	18
95⅞	60½	1.60	Gen Elec	88100	79	76¾	77	79¾
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	7200	58⅜	57½	58	59
106⅛	85¼	5	Gen G&E cv pf	100	89	89	89	90
18⅜	13¼	.30	Gen G&E A	11800	12⅞	11¾	11⅞	13
96⅛	95½	..	Gen Mot 5% pf wi	1000	95¾	94¾	95⅛	95¾
54½	37½	3*	Gen Motors	573000	48	47	47	48¼
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	700	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128½
52⅛	32⅜	6§	Gen Pub Svc	2900	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	43¼
21⅜	13¼	2	Gen O Ad ct	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
51¼	39¾	..	Gen Theater	8200	44¼	42¼	43	45
106⅞	85⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	2700	90⅞	89½	90	91¼
19⅜	13¼	..	Gen Realty U	2700	16⅞	15⅜	15⅜	16⅜
100	91	6	Gen Real U pf ww	200	96	93⅞	93⅞	..
90	87	4*	Gen Refrac	600	81⅜	81½	81⅛	81⅜
106½	80½	8*	Gillette	3100	84¼	83	83	84¼
30⅞	11½	..	Gimbel Br	800	15¾	15½	15½	16
82½	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	100	87⅛	87	87	87
38	23½	2	Glidden	2500	20½	20⅛	20½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Dullness Evident in Most Lines of Trade — Stock Prices Show Weakness

Summer dullness appears to have visited the marts of trade and finance somewhat earlier than usual, with the result that developments were hardly of a nature to inspire bullish enthusiasm in the stock market or an optimistic attitude by business men.

However, as surveys indicate, the current recession is partly seasonal and receives undue emphasis in some measure because it is compared with 1929 records, which in most cases were the peak for all time.

An outstanding statement of this week was the report of Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, which was conservatively cheerful.

Covering the first four months of the year and incorporating some data as late as May 23, he showed that construction programs larger than in 1929 were being carried out by railroads, utilities and industrial concerns, that automobile output in April was the largest of any month this year, that shipping was expanding, that electric output was ahead of last year, retail conditions were improving with inventories low and buying cautious, excess oil production was being curtailed, and that ease in credit was a factor which would before long make for increased business activity and employment.

Steel Industry Less Active

In the steel industry, ingot output has been curtailed sharply, operations of the United States Steel Corporation being at 75 per cent of capacity, compared with 79½ per cent the preceding week, while independents are at 67½ per cent, compared with 69 per cent, giving an average capacity for the whole industry of slightly under 71 per cent, compared with 73½ per cent the week before and 75 per cent two weeks ago. A year ago operations averaged 95 per cent. The increase in melting steel scrap prices is regarded as a favorable sign.

In the automobile industry sales of new cars are steadily increasing, according to reports at the annual meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at New York Friday of this week.

There has been a record disposal of used cars, and exports of 270,165 cars for the first four months were greater than expected. Production for the first five months of 1930 was 1,970,849 cars, a decline of 31 per cent from the like 1929 period. May output of 433,328 vehicles was 7 per cent under April and 32 per cent under May, 1929.

Retail trade is showing a visible if slight pickup, the wholesale and jobbing trades are more cheerful and collections are better. There has been a quieting down in manufacturing activities, lumbering, cotton spinning and wool buying.

General Business Lower

Carloadings continue to reflect the decreased activity in general trade being substantially below the 1929 and 1928 periods. With consumption of goods now estimated at considerably above production, a turn in the tide is looked for in the fall months and should be of a pronounced character.

In the oil industry, output for the last week increased 17,200 barrels a day, but gasoline stocks decreased 1,676,000 barrels for the week ended May 31. The drop of crude rubber prices to a new low under 13 cents a pound has induced a cut in tire prices of about 5 per cent to the lowest in history.

The copper situation is unchanged, with the red metal at 13 cents. Producers' earnings have shrunk drastically and a result has been passing of dividends or sharp reductions. Kendividend from $5 to $3, and Nevada necott Copper this week reduced its Utah Copper cut theirs in half. Consolidated and Mother Lodge and of checks presented for payment was

Business as measured by the volume lower than the preceding week, and below the level of June 1, 1929, according to the weekly statement of the Department of Commerce.

Contracts for new building were lower. Bank loans, discounts and investments were practically unchanged. Dun's Review says that commodity prices showed a decrease for May of eighth-tenths of 1 per cent, and are down 8¼ per cent from Oct. 1, 1929.

Foreign Countries

Canada—Crop conditions are generally good. General trade is considerably below that of last year. Employment has improved, sales of motorcars are smaller, as are those of lumber and paint. Hardware sales are slightly better. The price trend is downward in many lines.

Czechoslovakia—No visible improvement has taken place in the business situation, but the downward tendency seems to have been arrested. Average daily carloadings for April increased. Unemployment has increased slightly. Good crop conditions presage a further drop in the price of agricultural products.

Great Britain—Depressed conditions continue generally throughout British industry. Prices for merchandise and manufactured products are weak. Imports and exports for April show declines. In manufacturing, the output for the first quarter of 1930 was 3.6 less than the previous quarter. The steel industry is extremely dull, with buying hand-to-mouth.

Italy—Most branches of industry and commerce in Italy are depressed. Money is scarce, collections are slow and small failures frequent. Some lines show improvement, such as electric power, cement, rayon, paper and superphosphates. Shipbuilding activities are gaining.

Stock Market Lower

The stock market in New York has been dull and prices for the most part are lower than in the preceding week. Weakness has alternated with strength, but the prevailing tone has been soft. Friday, the industrial averages lost 4.66, utilities 2.36 and railroads .93 of a point. For the week, the loss has been 11 points.

Prices have been irregular, and with a generally sofe tone in the London, Paris and Berlin stock markets this week. Yesterday there was recovery in London, induced by strength in the 5 per cent war loan, with textiles, shipping and rubber shares higher.

A firmer tone was evident in the Berlin Boerse, with the shipping potash, mining and electrical groups favorably affected. Liquidation developed in Paris on the eve of the three-day Whitsuntide holiday.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101	101
Aleighany 5s '44	101	101
Alleghany 5s '49	100⅝	100⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Allegh '50 ct	96⅞	96⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅝	103⅝
Am F Pow 5s	89	88¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107	106⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99¾	99¼
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	88	88
Am Met 5½s	97½	97¼
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	101⅞
Am T & T col 4s '29	104¾	104¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	170¼	168¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104½	104½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107⅝	107½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	96¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	90¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84	83⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	91½	91½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	94½
Atch T&SF 4½s	132	132
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76	76
B&O 1st 4s '48	93⅞	93⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅛	100⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103	103
B&O 5s 4½s cv	102¾	102⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105	105
B&O 5s series D	103½	103½
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	109⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	101½
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	100
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	104⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98½	98½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	85	85
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95⅝	95⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95½	95½
Can Nat Ry July 5s	102½	102¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	87½	87½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	101⅜	101⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	47	47
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅝	100
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	76
Chi Gt West 4s '59	73	72¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	59	58¾
Chi M StP&PAc 5s '75	89⅞	89⅞
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	101⅜	101⅜
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109⅝	109
Chi Railway 5s '27	81	81
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89¾	89¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	96¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s '63	103¾	103¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	99¼	99¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104⅞	104⅞
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99⅝	99⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95½	95½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99¼	99⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	47	47
Con Gas 5s '45	105¾	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104⅛	104
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102⅜	102⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 2	24¾	24¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	62¾	62¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99	99
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	104⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102½	102½
Den Gas 5s sta	102½	102½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96	96
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96¾	96¾
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	93	93
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95	94¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	70⅛	70
Edith Rock 6s	102	102
Erie cv 4s A '53	85	84½
Erie cv 4s B '53	85½	85½
Erie gen 4s '96	87¼	87¼
Erie 6s '67	95	95
Erie gen lien	82	81¾
Erie '75s	94¾	94¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96⅛	96⅛
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	¼100
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Theater '40s	98¾	98¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	94	94
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105½	105¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110½	110½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97½	97½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Green Bay & West deb B	28⅛	28⅛
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81¾	81¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	105
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100⅞	100⅞
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94¼	94¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68¾	68¾
Int & Gt Nor 5s' 56	98¾	98¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	89⅛	89⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	93	92¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	120	119½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77½	77¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¼	101¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	80¼	80¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	83½	83
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98¾	98¾
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	64¼	64¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	51	50½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101½	101½
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	98¾	98¾
Miss Cent 5s	95	90¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100½	100½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100¾	100¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100⅜	100⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97¾	97½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99¾	99¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¼	107¼
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	99⅞	99¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107¼	107¼
N Y Edison 5s '44	104¾	104¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅝	113⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106⅛	106⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	79⅛	79⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	85½	85
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93⅛	93⅛
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	121¼	121¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103⅝	103⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s A	98½	98¼
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	98½	98½
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	105¾	105⅞
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	68	68
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	102	102
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	55⅝	54
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	91	91
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	103
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	102
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100⅝	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102½	102¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	98	96⅝
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	82	81½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	69	69
Penn R R con 4½s D	96¼	96¼
Penn R R 4¾s '63	100¾	100⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100½	99¾
Penn R R 5s '64	103½	103½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¾	109⅝
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	87⅞	87⅞
Pere Marq 4s '56	92½	92½
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98⅞	98⅞
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	105½	104½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100	100
Portland Railway 5s '30	99¾	99¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	96	95⅝
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98¾	98½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	37	37
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98½	98¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	99⅜	99⅜
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97½	97¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	99⅞	98¾
Richfield Oil 6s	95	95
St L & S F 4s A '50	91	90⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	93⅞	93⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	103	103
San Ana & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93	93
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	84	84
Seabd A L con 6s '45	65¼	65⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¼	96¼
Shell Union 5s '47	96¾	96⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '42	58	58
Shell Un Oil ct ww	99½	99⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅞	103⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98⅞	98⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103½
So Colo Pow 6s '41	103½	103½
So Pac 4½s '68	97¼	97¼
So Pac 4½s '68	97¼	97¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98¾	98¾
So Pacific cv 5s '34	102	102
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	92¼	92¼
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97½	97½
So Ry gen 4s '56	91	90¾
So Ry con 5s '94	109¼	109¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	124	124
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105	104⅞
Spokane I R 5s '55	6	64
Stand Milling 5s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Stand Milling 5½s '45	103⅛	103⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅝	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅜	97⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80½	80½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '7	106⅝	106½
Tex Corp 5s '44	105	104¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102¾	102¾
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	100
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	102	102
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	100¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	96	96
Union Pacific 4s '68	90⅛	90⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99⅜	99⅜
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91	91
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	86	86
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93½
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	106	106
Warner Bros Pict 6s	105½	104⅜
Washington Ter 3½s '45	86½	86½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105⅛	105⅛
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104⅞	104⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	105⅛	104⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	84	84
Western Un col 5s '38	101½	101⅜
Western Un 5s 1960	103¾	103¾
Wheeling Stl 4¼s B '53	91	91
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅞	102⅞
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	33	33
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	25¼	25¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103

FOREIGN BONDS

Antwerp Bk 6s '48	74	74
Hershus 5s '63	92¾	92¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	97½	97¼
Antwerp 5s '58	98¼	98¼
Argentine 5½s '62	93⅜	93⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '50	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98⅞	98¾
Australia 4½s '57	81¼	81
Australia 5s '55	88¾	88½
Australia 5s '57	88¾	88¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99⅛	99⅛
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89¼	89⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	103¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109	108⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	93	93
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	79	79
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	80¼	80¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93	93
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	91	91
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	84¾	84¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	84¾	84¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101¼	100⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61	87¼	87¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	87¾	87¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	88	87⅞
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	106	106
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89½	89½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96	96
Chile (Bank) 6s 1962	87⅞	87⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89⅜	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90⅞	89¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89⅜	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89¼	89¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	101½
Chile (Rep) 1063 ct	89½	89½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98½	98¼
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	95	95
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99⅞	99⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	76½	76½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92¾	92½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¾	101¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100½	100⅜
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	97⅜	97⅜
Dresden 7s '45	101	101
Dutch E I 5½s Nov '53	103	103
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92¾	92¾
Finland 5½s '58	98	98
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98	98
Frankfort 6½s	93½	93½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107⅜	107⅜
French Nat SS 7s '49	104	104
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	117⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123⅞	122¾
Germ Cen Ag Bks 6s '39	90⅜	90½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	86¼	86¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86¼	86¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	97	97
Germ G E 6s '48	95½	95¼
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	99¾	99¾
Germ G E 7s '45	103½	103½
Greek 6s '68	87½	87⅜
Hai (Rep) 6s '52	93⅞	93
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101¼	101¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	95	95
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88¾	88
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95⅞	95¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96⅞	96½
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¼	94¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97¼	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103½	103⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	91	90⅞
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	84	84
Karstadt 6s '43	79	78¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96¾	96½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100	100
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	103⅞
Mex 4s small A '04	11	10½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90⅞	90¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	99⅝	99⅝
New So Wales 5s '57	85¼	85¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104¾	104½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92¼	92¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	96½	96¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	98¾	98¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¼	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102⅜
Norwegian El 5½s '57	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102⅜
Norwegian El 5½s '57	91⅜	91⅜
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99¾	99¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93⅜	93⅜
Panama (Rep) 5½s 53	102¾	102¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104	104
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104⅞	104⅛
Peru 6s '60	76	76
Peru 7s '59	97⅞	97⅞
Poland 6s '40	77	77
Poland 7s '47	85¼	85¼
Poland 8s '50	95¼	95¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106	106
Rhine West '53 ww	90¾	90½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	103	103
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90¾	90¾
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	78½	78½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	73	73
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	84¾	84¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	100	100
Rome (City) 6s '47	85	85
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91	90¾
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104	104
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89½	89⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	98¼	98
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	85¾	85¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103¾	103¾
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104⅞	104¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	105
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	100
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87½	87½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅜	104⅛
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	100¼	100¼
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105	105
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	91	90¾
Uterelbe 6s '53	84½	84⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95¾	95¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106¼	106¼
Vienna 6s '52	87¾	87¼
Warsaw 7s '58	78	77⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96½	96½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jun 7	Jun 6
3½s rg	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.15
1st 4¼s '47	102	102	101.26	101.26	102
4th 4¼s '38	102.15	102.15	102.15	102.15	102.16
US 4¼s '52	112.28	112.28	112.28	112.28	112.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: How much longer this period of indecision will last is anybody's guess, but we believe it offers real opportunity to rearrange one's holdings so as to obtain the best advantage in the revival of business activity which, despite current discouragement, we still believe may reasonably be expected in the second half of the year.

Clark Childs & Co., New York: It is not at all clear as to what might happen to create an active demand for stocks. Possibly it will be definite signs of improvement in general business. At any rate, we think that the risks involved in long positions are small and that sooner or later they will show good profits.

Jackson Bros. Boesel & Co., New York: Henry Ford's statement that the worst of the depression has been seen and that business is now returning to normal proportions, we believe, will be given general credence in business circles. We venture the belief that many corporations are unwisely holding off in the purchase of normal inventories and that they will not be in a position to handle orders promptly when they arrive.

Colwell & Co., Boston: The market appears to be marking time, awaiting a pickup in business which should get under way by late summer There is no doubt in our mind that the next major phase of the market will witness higher prices.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The downward turn in business started just about 12 months ago so that it is nearly time for some improvement to appear unless this depression is to last longer than those of recent times. We feel that it is sound judgment to buy good stocks on any reactions.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: The fact that, in the face of disturbing conditions all over the world, the market holds relatively steady and quiet, would tend to convince one that the technical position is sound. Quiet accumulation of a long-term character appears to be taking place in good stocks on any weakness.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Although the market in today's short session may continue to drift downward, we expect definite resistance to be encountered with the strong possibility of a trading rally starting some time next week.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: We should expect selling to continue today. We believe that the lowest prices of May 5 will not again be reached. If volume of liquidation fails to come out in the next two days, and selling dries up, that will be the cue to buy.

Spencer, Trask & Co., New York: In the light of current conditions the selective tendency of the price provement together with greatly reduced turnover sugestg a period of quiet accumulation.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We would continue to utilize selling movement to purchase sound securities in anticipation of higher prices when better business provides the necessary stimulant.

AMERICANS WIN TURK MATCH BID

ISTANBUL, Turkey—Angora advices reported that the Turkish cabinet approved the American & European Match Company's offer of a $10,000,000 advance to the Turkish government for 25 years control of the match monopoly.

New York Curb

Sales (in hundreds) — By the Associated Press

Sales	High	Low	Last
INDUSTRIALS			
4 Aero Sup B	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Ainsworth	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Air Invest war	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Alexander Ind	2½	2½	2½
2 Allegheny Gas	5	5	5
1 Alum Co Am	297	297	297
2 Alum Co Am pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Am Cspital B	10	10	10
4 Am Com Pow A	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
3 Am Com P opt war	2½	2½	2½
11 Am Cyan Pf	25⅛	25	25⅛
4 Am Equities	18½	18⅛	18⅛
5 Am & Fgn Pow war	57¼	56	56
9 Am Gas & El pf	137	135¼	135¼
4 Am Invest B	11½	11⅜	11⅜
1 Am Invest war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Am Light & Trac new	72¾	71⅞	71⅞
2 Am Mach & Fdy new	51⅞	51	51
2 Am Maracaibo	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Am Nat Gas	16	16	16
34 Am Sup Power	31½	31	31⅛
7 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	12¼	11¾	12
2 Am Yvette	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2 Anglo Chi C Nit	36⅝	36½	36½
3 Appalach Gas	12¾	12½	12½
1 Arctur Rad Tube	12½	12½	12½
2 Ark Nat Gas	10⅞	10¾	10¾
8 Ark Nat Gas A	10¾	10½	10½
6 Asso El Ind Ltd	6	6	6
4 Asso Gas & El	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
2 Asso G&El ctfs	125½	125¼	125½
20 Asso Gas&El A	36¾	35⅛	35⅛
1 Asso Tel Util	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Atl Cst Fish	14	14	14
1 Autom Vot Mach	4¼	4¼	4¼
B			
2 Bahia Corp	4	4	4
2 Bancom Corp	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
1 Bellan Airc vtc	14	14	14
2 Bliss E W	20	20	20
2 Blue Ridge	9½	9½	9½
2 Blue Ridge cvt pf	39½	38½	38½
2 Bower Roll Bear	13⅛	13	13
21 Braz Tr&Lt	47½	46¾	46¾
C			
1 Cable & Wire B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4 CAM Co vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
16 Can Marc Wireless	6	5¾	5¾
5 CentPubServA	38	37½	37½
2 Cen Pub Serv Del	38	38	38
12 Cen States El	30½	29	29
2 Chath Ph Al nv	22¾	22½	22¾
2 Chem Nat As nv	21⅛	21	21
3 Ches&O rts	21¼	21⅛	21¼
1 Chesebro Mtg	160	160	160
2 Chic Corp	13⅞	13¾	13¾
238 Cities Service	31¼	30⅞	31
445 Cities Serv rts	5-16	¼	¼
2 Cities Serv pf	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜
2 Cleve Elec Ill	64¼	63¾	63¾
1 Cohn&Rosen	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Colum Oil & G vtc	12	12	12
2 Colum Pict vtc (1½A)	43	43	43
43 Comwlth & So war	4⅜	4½	4⅜
1 Cons Cop Min	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Cons G&E Balt (3.60)	128¼	128¾	128¾
1 Cons Gas Ut A (2.20)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUTH IS PLACED ON HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

most inevitably inclined to enter a gang. From our study of 1300 gangs of boys in Chicago with a membership approximately 25,000, we found that gangs were an important factor in molding and developing character and personality of boys. Chicago is not alone in this.

"The boy problem is largely a problem of spare time. If you can control the boy's spare time—you can solve his problem. It isn't the time spent in school or at work at is important—it is the spare-time periods after school and work, in periods of unemployment and during vacation—when the boy's personality and character are made or broken by the various influences that play upon him.

"The fundamental problem consists of giving life meaning to the boy, and making his activities significant. The problem does not lie in teaching the child of the slums or any other child how to play. They know how. The problem is to go in and organize their desultory activities—put meaning into them, and see that these children are personally and socially developed."

How Probation System Grew

Only 10 of the 48 states of the United States have as yet adopted probation administratively in any sort of a complete or state-wide sense, according to Charles L. Chute, general secretary of the National Probation Association.

Telling of the progress of probation from the beginning in Massachusetts 52 years ago to the present status which involves 4000 probation officers in the United States, Mr. Chute said that during 1929 laws were enacted in 29 states to improve and extend probation service. Massachusetts still leads, with a paid probation officer in every court.

Harrison A. Dobbs of Chicago, director of the study of juvenile detention now being made by the National Probation Association in coöperation with the Bureau of Social Hygiene of New York, reported progress of the survey, which will require two years for its completion.

The study is designed to correct inadequacies said to exist in the present systems of detention for boys and girls in jails, almshouses, and poorly managed detention homes.

No concession to contempt for law was urged by the Rev. Michael J. Scanlon of Chelsea. "The most difficult problem of all is the mental attitude of the American public of our time toward crime and criminals," he added.

"We are living in the 'Age of New Freedom,' or freedom with a new interpretation. We are accustomed to the placing of all contempt for law at the door of recently enacted constitutional amendments.

"When this lack of respect for law exists it can only be met in one way and that is by making no concession to it."

Albert J. Sargent, chief probation officer of the Municipal Court of Boston, pointed out the necessity for close integration of the work done by police, probation officers, and the courts.

Urges Spending to Save

Expenditure of more money for prevention of juvenile delinquency in order to save part of the tremendous sums expended by the State in juvenile courts and houses of detention, was advocated by J. Prentice Murphy of the Children's Bureau, Philadelphia.

A small sum devoted to providing proper home conditions for a child may prevent delinquency with all its resultant harms and expensive criminal procedure, he added.

The juvenile court is overestimated as a protection for youth, since detention homes connected with them are now listed as among the important agencies which contribute to increase the volume of juvenile delinquency, Mr. Murphy continued.

Improvement of personnel and methods in these homes, he said, together with new means for keeping children from all contact with the criminal elements, are essential. Millions of dollars expended without these represent wasted effort.

Reaching the public with the conviction that probation is not merely a means of letting offenders off easily is needed for further extension of probation work, James P. Ramsay, chief probation officer of the Superior Court in Middlesex County, Mass., said in his address.

Coöperation between states in probation, he said, is a pressing problem upon the solution of which depends future growth in probation.

L. Guy Brown, professor at Ohio Wesleyan University, recommended attention to the improvement of social surroundings as a preventive measure against child delinquency. No child is naturally a thief, he said, and when given proper training and activities, will develop along constructive lines.

A professional attitude toward probation was urged by Dr. William Healy of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston. Upon the work of probation officers depends the lessening of crime, since delinquency is the beginning of crime, he said. Family and community life involve many elements today that are allowed to go unmodified, but must be corrected to improve the status of children and prevent delinquency.

CONFEDERATES ELECT

BILOXI, Miss. (AP) — The United Confederate Veterans, in fortieth annual reunion on June 5 elected as their new commander-in-chief, Gen. L. W. Stephens, Coushatta, La., commander of the Army of Tennessee. He succeeds Gen. R. A. Sneed, Oklahoma City. Charles T. Norman, Richmond, Va., was elected commander of the Sons of Veterans.

LYNN MUSEUM TO OPEN

The Lynn Historical Society, 125 Green Street, will open its house and museum to the public this ummer, in honor of the Tercentenary of the settlement of Massachusetts Bay Colony. The dates are June 12 and 14, then every Wednesday and Saturday from June 18 to Sept. 1. Hours 2 to 4:30 p. m.

TUFTS STUDENTS ELECT

Tufts College of Medford, Mass., has elected Maurice M. Blodgett of Barnard, Vt., president of the student council, it was announced June 6. Harry Arlanson, of Lynn, was named vice-president and Robert W. Meserve secretary.

Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He is sending daily dispatches. Every statement is historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOV. WINTHROP'S JOURNAL, Monday, June 7, 1630.—"The wind south. About four in the morning we sounded, and had ground at 30 fathom. It was somewhat calm, so we put our ship a-stays, and took, in less than two hours, with a few hooks, 67 codfish, most of them very great fish, some a yard and a half long and a yard in compass. This came very seasonably, for our salt fish was now spent, and we were taking care for victuals this day (being a fish day). After that we filled our sails and stood west-north-west with a small gale. The weather was now very cold. We sounded at eight, and had 50 fathom; and being calm again we heaved out our hooks, and took 26 cods. So we all feasted with fish this day."

More than two weeks ago, while we were crossing the banks, Captain Milbourne promised a fishing party as soon as the sea should moderate sufficiently. No such opportunity came, because of storm and wind; and soon we were off the banks and in deep water again. But now, having had a sight of the mountains of northern New England and "a smell of the land," and the lead finding ground at every sounding, we are ready to fish during every calm. And codfish tastes so good! Not being of the complaining kind, we have said little about fare on shipboard. It has not been luxurious. Of late it has been severely plain, and scanty. Monday has been one of our fish days,—until "our salt fish was now spent." The pickled meat is holding out, in part for the reason that many of us are holding out against its charms! Prudence has made it necessary to place every person on half fare as to meal and biscuit. So, fresh fish is hailed today as an elixir; and every man who held a line had an enthusiastic audience. The cooks tell me that the very "feel" of fresh fish is like a renewal of youth to them. The officers of both ship and company are saying that the bloom will return to many a wan cheek with a change of "dyett."

Simon Bradstreet was awarded a special meal cake as being the most successful fisherman among the landsmen. "I never did better on the banks of any Lincolnshire stream," he told me this evening; and I improved the opening by inquiring of his early life, and his hopes for the immediate future. He seems not quite so bitter against King and Archbishop as are most of the men of the company, yet is as firm in his conviction that the Puritan ideals are Scriptural, and bound to make headway even in Old England. He is 27 years old, and has qualities which give promise of leadership in the affairs of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Shortly before sailing he married Anne, the 17-years-old daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Dudley.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; U. S. Steel dropped to year's lowest.

Bonds: Firm; convertibles heavy.

Curb: Weak; general list sags sharply.

Foreign Exchange: Irregular; Shanghai improved.

Cotton: Lower; favorable weather and unsettled Wall Street.

Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; favorable domestic and foreign crop news.

Corn: Easy; bearish Iowa reports and easier cash markets.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Lower.

JAPANESE PRINCE AT GENEVA

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Princess and Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, now in Paris, are expected in Geneva June 8 and will visit the International Labor Office and the League of Nations secretariat. After visiting several Swiss mountain resorts they will embark next autumn for the United States, but will return to Switzerland later for winter sports at St. Moritz.

ANDERSON GREETED IN DEDHAM

Capt. John M. Anderson, transferred from Back Bay to East Dedham station, was greeted by business men of his new district at a banquet at Hotel Arlington, June 6, with coöperation the keynote of the addresses. Captain Anderson promised them the best protection the police could afford.

NEW JUNIOR MINISTER

The Rev. Kenneth Cathcart Walker, executive secretary of the American Unitarian Association at its New York office and Unitarian minister at Hollis in Queens Borough, New York City since 1926, will begin his duties as junior minister of the Arlington Street Church in September.

BROOKLINE GAINS 9689

A gain of 9689, or 25.6 per cent, is shown in the census returns for Brookline, Mass., with a total population of 47,437, according to an Associated Press dispatch, June 6.

VATICAN EAGER FOR CONCORDAT ON MALTA ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

Malta. Its findings convinced the Pope that Lord Strickland was acting against interests of the Roman Catholic Church in Malta.

In all conflicts between the church and state it is extremely difficult to trace the line of demarcation between the rights of church and state, and in order to prevent disputes concordats are made which clearly define these rights.

The Vatican is anxious to conclude a concordat with the British Government about Malta but refuses to open negotiations so long as Lord Strickland remains in power. The Vatican will maintain this attitude whatever the consequences may be.

Like Mexican Dispute

The present Malta dispute reminds one of the dispute with Mexico three years ago. No agreement was then possible while Plutarco Elias Calles remained in power. The same may be said of Malta. The Vatican is ready to negotiate a concordat but places as a preliminary condition for negotions Lord Strickland's removal from office.

Surely the Vatican was counting on greater support on the part of the Maltese people to their bishops, and was much surprised to find that the bishops' pastoral letter enjoining the faithful not to vote for Lord Strickland under pain of "mortal sin," had not received the consensus expected.

That was a clear indication that the Roman Church had lost in Malta some of that power and prestige which it had enjoyed for centuries—and this was attributed to propaganda.

Lord Strickland, it is alleged, has been very tactless in his dealings with the Vatican and it is felt here that all friction could easily have been avoided before the dispute assumed an acute form.

It is difficult to estimate what the Maltese people really think about the situation. It is an undoubted fact that the Maltese are loyal subjects of the British Crown and have no thought of their island's annexation to Italy.

Interest on Island Denied

The so-called pro-Italian party merely favors Italian culture and retention of the Italian language, but certainly has no desire to see the island in Italy's hands.

Statements which have been made in the British press recently are certainly misleading. The Italian language was recognized as one of the official languages of the island by the constitution granted 10 years ago and a large section of the Maltese people wish it to remain so.

The Roman Catholic Church, too, favors retention of the Italian language for obvious reasons. Both the Vatican and Britain remain intransigent in their respective positions and no solution is yet in sight.

New York Curb

(Continued from Page 15)

Sales		High	Low	Last
435	Cities Ser 5s '50	107¾	107	107⅜
3	Cit Ser Gas 5½s '42	87½	87½	87½
8	Cit S Pw 5½s '52	88⅞	88	88⅞
9	Consum Pow 4½s '58	98	98	98
4	Cont Gas&El 5s'58	89½	89½	89½
3	Crown Zeller 6s '40	97½	97	97½
1	Cudahy P 5½s '37	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Det C Gas 5s B '50	101½	101½	101½
2	Det Int Bridge 7s '52	60	60	60
19	Dix G Gas 6½s A37ww	97½	97½	97
3	Duquesne G 6½s '35	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	East U Inv 5sA 54	79¾	79¾	79¾
10	Ed Elec Ill 5s 33	101½	101½	101½
11	El P Nat G 6½s 43ww	107¼	107	107
5	El Paso N Gs 6½s	38.111	111	111
16	El Pw&Lt 5s 2030	92	91⅞	91⅞
8	Emp O&R 5½s 42	86¾	86½	86½
15	Fairbks Morse 5s 42	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Fisk Rub 5½s 31	51½	51½	51½
4	Fla Pw&Lt 5s 54	91	90¾	91
25	Gatineau Pow 5s 56	94½	94¼	94½
2	Gatineau Pow 6s 41	99½	99¼	99½
39	Gen Bak 5½s 40	97	96½	97⅞
14	Gen Bronze 6s '40	99	99	99
29	Geo Pow 5s 67	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
15	A Gobel 6½s A 35ww	99	99	99
25	Grand (FW) 6s 48	90	90	90
1	Grand Trunk 6½s 36	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Gulf St Ut 5s A 56	97	97	97
10	Houston Oil 5½sA40	97	97	97
18	Houst G G 6½s 43ww	97	97	97
8	H G G6½s 43 wwcod	96¾	96¾	96¾
10	Houst G Gas 6s A 43	97	97	97
3	Hygrade Fd 6s A 49	68¼	67½	68¼
9	Ill Pw & Lt 5½s 57	94	94	94
8	Ind P & L 5s A 57	100⅞	100¼	100¼
3	Ind Util 6s '34	122¼	122¼	172⅛
78	Insull U Inv 6s B 40	104½	103¾	104
3	Inter Pw Sec 7s E 57	101	101	101
2	Interl Sec A m 5s 47	84	84	84
1	Interc Pw 6s A 48 ww	92	92	92
4	Inters Pb S 4½s F 59	91¼	91¼	91½
1	Invest Co 5s A 47ww	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
11	Ia-Neb Lt&P 5s 57	94½	94	94
5	Jersey CP&L 5sB47	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Kelvin 6s 36 xw	89	88½	88½
2	Kop Gas & C 5½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	Kop Gas & C 5s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Leh P S 6s A 2026	105	105	105
5	Libby McN & L 5s 42	93¾	93¾	93¾
10	Lone Star Gas 5s 42	98	98	98
7	Louis&Ark Ry 5s A '69	85¾	85	85
6	do 5s A '69	85	85	85
1	MemphisNatGas 6s '43	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
6	Mid St Pet 6½s '45	71	71	71
4	Mo Pac 5s H '80	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
1	Narragansett 5s '57	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
20	Nat P⅜L 5s B '20	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	78⅞	78⅞	78⅝
5	Newberry (JJ) 5½s '40	99¼	99⅛	99¼
15	N E Gas&El 5s '47	91	91	91
7	N Y P&L 4½s '67	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
8	Niag Falls Pow 6s '50	106½	106½	106½
8	Nia Shrs 5½s '50	104⅛	104¼	104¼
1	NIndPubServ 5s C '66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	do 5s '69	101⅜	101½	101⅝
10	Ohio Pow 4½s D '56	95½	95¼	95½
7	Pac G&E 4½s E '57	96⅜	96¼	96¼
2	PacWil 6½s '43 ww	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Penn O 9d 6s '50 xw	103	103	103
4	do 5½s B '59	100	99⅞	100
1	Penn P&L 5s D '53	102½	102½	102½
1	Phila El 5½s '72	106	106	106
6	Pitts Steel 6s '48	103	102¾	103
5	Potomac Edis 5s E '56	100¼	100	100¼
2	PugSo P&L 5s C '50	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Roch Cent Pow 5s '53	79	79	79
1	St L Gas&Coke 6s '47	98	98	98
11	Shaw W&P 4½s A '67	95	95	95
1	Shaw W&P 4½s B '68	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Shawsheen 7s '31	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5	Shef Stl 5½s '48	100	100	100
5	Silica Gel 6½s '32 ww	100½	100½	100½
5	S E P&L 6s A 2025xw	106	105⅞	106
9	So Cal Ed 5s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	So Cal Gas 6½s '35	105	105	105
97	South Nat Gas 6s '44	100⅜	100	100⅜
10	South Nat Gas 6s'44 xp	78½	78½	78½
2	Stand Inv 5½s '39	91	91	91
1	Stand Inv 5s '37 xw	85	85	85
13	Stand P&L 6s '57	99¾	99⅝	99¾
3	Tex City Gas 5s '48	82½	82	82½
20	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	98	98	98
13	Tex P&L 5s '56	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
14	Tri Util 6s '79	86⅜	86	86
1	Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	91	91	91
1	US Rub 6s '33	99	99	99
1	US Rub 6½s '40	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	Valvoline Oil 7s '37	102¾	102⅝	102¾
27	Van Sweringen 6s '35	97¼	97	97¼
42	Wabash RR 5s D '80	101¼	101	101
2	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	93	92⅞	93
5	Wash W Pr 5s '60	102½	102½	102½
2	W Pa Gold 5s 2030	91⅝	91½	91½
20	W Tex Util 5s A '57	92⅛	92½	92½
1	Westvaco Chl 5s '37	103½	103½	103½

FREIGN BONDS

5	Bue Al Pr 7½s '47	101¼	101	101⅛
11	Bue Al Pr 6½s '61	91¾	91½	91½
2	Cauca Val 7s '48	77	76½	77
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	100⅛	100	100⅛
9	Com Pr Bk 5½s '37	88¾	88½	88½
306	Cuba Rep 5½s '45	96⅜	96	96⅜
1	Danzig Port 6½s '52	84	84	84
5	Erc ME 6½s A '53 ww	84	84	84
5	Euro El 6½s '65	96½	96½	96½
60	Gelsenkir 6s '34	95½	95¼	95¼
1	Hanover City 7s '39	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	Hanover Cr 6s '31	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Helsingfors 6½s '60	93	93	93
14	Isarco Hy El 7s '52	82	82	82
3	It Su P 6s A '63 xw	74	73½	73½
1	Leon Tietz 7½s '46 xw	99½	99½	99½
5	Medellin Col 7s '51	85¼	89¼	89¼
20	Prussia FS 6½s '51	96½	95⅛	95½

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Small but Choice Exhibition of Iris Is Horticultural Hall Attraction

A comparatively small but exceedingly choice exhibition of iris, including all types that in the last decade have come to be superlatively cultivated in the New England area, is on view at Horticultural Hall, under joint auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the American Iris Society.

The main exhibition room and the lower side hall are given over to the widely spaced, well-landscaped showings, some in arrangements to simulate natural growth in garden plots, some, singly or in groups, in separate containers for type and example. Around the edges of the main exhibition room are several showings of rhododendrons and other flowers of the season, arranged for garden effect.

It is perhaps a peculiarity of the season that the showing is not larger but, whether due to good fortune or the ability of growers to persuade enough blooms to be at exhibitable excellence in time for this event, the entries are of generally good standard and of the great range in shading and color that has become the strongest aspect of iris growing in recent seasons.

The most notable aspect of the show as a whole is the long line on the wall side of the smaller exhibition room, of entries of iris and other flowers, arranged for effect and placed in competition for the awards of the American Iris Society. The entries give the effect of a series of pictures, framed and back-lighted. Some are arranged in silver baskets or bowls, some in crystal containers. Some depend for their effect on the sole use of iris with a moderate addition of greenery; some have taken advantage of the contrast afforded by grouping with other flowers to bring out the nuances of the iris. It is a new departure in arrangement for a considerable class of entries and one which should recommend itself to those in charge of placing the entries for future shows.

A few entries of large potted calceolarias, sizianthus, flags, azaleas and the like, vary the monotony of an exhibition composed solely of orchids and are a pleasant and informative addition to general information on the subject of seasonal garden flowers. The show continues through this evening at 10 o'clock and on June 6 from 1 p. m. to 9.

SENATE APPROVES USE OF POISONS IN ALCOHOL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate again crushed by an overwhelming vote June 6 an effort to prevent by legislation the use of poisons in denaturing industrial alcohol.

The latest of repeated attempts by Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, was defeated 45 to 16, after he had blocked consideration of the Howell bill to tighten prohibition enforcement in the District of Columbia. He said he would reoffer the proposal.

BOSTON MAIL TUBE BILL INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Under a bill introduced June 6 by John J. Douglass (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, the Postmaster-General would be authorized to construct underground pneumatic tubes for the transportation of mail between the general post office at Boston, Mass., and the Boston Airport at East Boston.

Sales		High	Low	Last
56	Prussia FS 6s '52	91	90¼	91
10	Russ 6½sctf NC '19	4	4	4
3	Santiago Chile 7s '49	96	96	96
2	Santiago Chile 7s '61	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	89	89	89
6	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	85	85	85
21	Terni Elec 6½s '53	86⅞	86¼	86¼
1	Unit El Serv 7s '56	100	10 0	100
2	U Stl Wk 6½s A'47ww	91½	91½	91½

†Actual sales.
Total stock sales today 570,000 shares.
Total stock sales year ago 758,500 shares.
Total bonds sales today $1,956,000.
Total Bonds sales year ago $971,000.

ROXBURY TO HOLD TERCENTENARY FETE

Roxbury is to present its sixth contribution to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebrations on the evening of June 11 when a program of speaking, singing, and band music will be held in the auditorium of the High School of Practical Arts under the auspices of the Roxbury Civic League and Improvement Society. Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman will deliver the principal address.

Another contribution to the Tercentenary will be held June 16. The Roxbury Historical Society will hold a public meeting in the Church of New Jerusalem and Professor Albert Bushnell Hart will speak on "Warren and Washington: Statesman and Soldier."

NEITHER CONTESTANT GETS SEAT IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House Elections Committee decided, June 6, that neither Vincent L. Palmisano nor John Philip Hill is entitled to be seated from the Third Congressional District of Maryland.

Randolph Perkins (R.), Representative from New Jersey, acting chairman of the committee, said the group was divided on both the contestant and the contestee. The vote in each case, he said, was five to three.

YOUNGMAN REVIEWS CADETS

William S. Youngman, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth, with the Governor's military staff, headed by Jesse F. Stevens, Attorney-General, reviewed the Boston cadet parade this morning. Governor Allen is on a week-end trip to Chicago.

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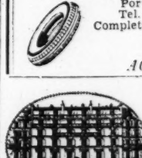

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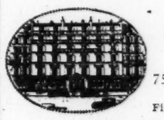

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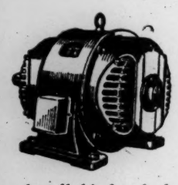

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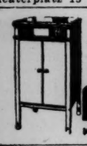

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First National Stores Has Splendid Record of Growth

Number of Stores Rise From 1681 in 1927 to 2549 in 1930—In Three-Year Period Sales Gain 82 P. C. and Profits 220 P. C.

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 67

While the phrase "depression-proof" may connote a safety and stability to which only the foundations of the Government may properly lay claim, there is nevertheless a field of commercial operations which has characteristics enabling it to offer greater resistance to declining trade and industry than practically any other widespread activity. This is the grocery store field.

Short of actual panic, grocery store chains are usually little affected by business recessions, since demand for the low-priced standard foods handled by chains is remarkably constant.

Among the big chain store systems showing consistent growth, not only in size, but in earning power, is First National Stores, Inc., regarded as the largest all-New England enterprise, and the fifth grocery store chain in the country in point of sales, being led only by Great Atlantic & Pacific, Kroger Grocery, Safeway Stores and American Stores. Sales of the company for the fiscal year ended March 29, 1930, totaled $107,635,216, and the number of its stores at the end of March, 1930, aggregated 2549.

Expansion Is Continuing

First National Stores, Inc., was formed in 1925 by the consolidation of three old established grocery store chains, all of which had been started some time prior to 1890 and had shown sound growth.

In the little more than four years during which the merged organization has been operating, the company has strengthened its position with each succeeding year, not only by opening new units in strategic places, but by acquiring existing chains which have already proved their worth in territory where First National was not so well represented.

New England capital and New England men continue in control of the company.

The company has broad plans to solidify its present position and continue its expansion in New England, where it is doing about 6 per cent of the grocery store business.

Indicative of its activities in broadening its field and intensifying its leadership is the acquisition in 1929 of the Economy Grocery Company, in the forefront of grocery chains in Connecticut, with 362 stores; the Nicholson-Thackray Company, with 120 stores in Rhode Island; the Davey Brothers Company, with 117 stores in Bridgeport, Conn., and suburbs, and the Modern Grocery Company, which has 60 stores in Connecticut, with headquarters at South Norwalk.

Net Rises Faster Than Sales

Sales of the company have naturally increased with the number of stores in operation. At the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1927, which was the first full year of operation for the consolidated enterprise, stores numbered 1681, and sales totaled $59,-038,304. In the three succeeding years, stores have increased as follows: In 1928, 1717; in 1929, 2002; in 1930, 2549.

Sales increased in 1928 to $64,445,-962; in 1929 to $75,884,639, and in 1930 to $107,635,216.

The gratifying feature of these increases is that sales have increased faster than the number of stores, indicating the growing popularity of First National in New England communities.

The gain in stores in 1929 over 1927 was 19.1 per cent, whereas the gain in sales was 28.5 per cent; the number of stores in 1930 rose 27 per cent over 1929 and approximately 52 per cent over 1927, while sales advanced for those years 42 per cent and 82 per cent, respectively.

Sales per store have risen in the four years as follows: 1927, $35,121; 1928, $37,534; 1929, $37,904, and 1930, $42,308.

From the standpoint of the stockholders the best criterion of the company's success has been the unusually rapid gain in earnings.

While sales have gained faster than number of stores, profits have increased even more rapidly than sales. The gain in net income in each of the three fiscal years, 1928, 1929 and 1930, over each preceding year was 7 per cent, 82 per cent and 64 per cent, respectively, while 1930 net over 1927 showed an increase of 220 per cent.

Increasing Efficiency

Greater efficiency and increasing adoption of manufacturing functions as well as greater sales account for the increase in earnings. A larger part of each dollar's sales is being saved for surplus and dividends, as indicated by the rise in the per cent of net income to gross sales from 2.53 in 1927 to 4.43 in 1930, and resulting in common share earnings in the 1930 fiscal year of $5.53, compared with $4.24 in 1929, $2.08 in 1928 and $1.92 in 1927.

The gain in efficiency is due in large part to comparatively new and enlarged plant and warehouse at Somerville, Mass., the largest of the four bases of the company and covering 17 acres of floor space. This plant which was designed with an eye to the handling of a large volume of goods at the lowest possible cost was completed early this year and represents an outlay of about $5,000,000.

Here are housed the storage, receiving and shipping departments for groceries, fresh meats, fresh fish, fruit, vegetables, bread and cake bakery, candy factory, manufacturing departments, laundry, printshop, garage, cafeteria, salvage operations and administrative offices.

The facilities permit the unloading of 42 freight cars and the loading or unloading of 137 automobile trucks simultaneously.

The other bases are located at East Hartford, Conn., Bridgeport, Conn., and Providence, R. I. The electric bakery at Somerville has a capacity of 1,000,000 loaves of bread weekly, while that at Hartford produces about 500,000 loaves a week.

Excellent Financial Position

The company's financial position is excellent, and the strongest in its history, with current assets of $13,365,-254 and current liabilities of $4,854,-419, giving a working capital of $8,-510,835, which compares with $6,017,-212 on March 31, 1929, and $3,491,-909 as of March 31, 1928. Current assets represent 54 per cent of the total assets of $24,798,368 shown at the end of the last fiscal year.

Capital consists of $1,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, $5,000,000 7 per cent preferred stock and 827,634 shares of no-par common. An initial common dividend of 37½ cents a share was paid April 1, 1926. The rate was increased to 62½ cents quarterly or $2.50 a year on Jan. 2, 1930.

Rights to purchase common at $50 a share in the ratio of one for every 20 shares held were issued in September, 1929. The stock sold as high as 90 last year, while the high this year has been 61⅜ and the low 50⅜. At the current price of 56, where it sells at no more than 10 times last year's earnings, the yield is 4.46 per cent.

The accompanying table gives a good picture of the company's operations in the last four fiscal years:

	Sales	Sales per store	Net profits	Profit per store	P. C. of net to gross	Earn. per share	†Surplus
1930	$107,635,216	$42,308	$4,773,446	$1,873	4.43	$5.53	$6,369,726
1929	75,884,639	37,904	2,904,884	1,451	3.83	4.24	3,987,782
1928	64,445,962	37,534	1,593,358	928	2.47	2.09	2,238,303
1927	59,038,304	35,121	1,492,193	888	2.53	1.92	1,996,375

†Including surplus reserves.

DECLINE IN NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

The sharp decline in New York bank stocks the last few days has carried many leading issues to new lows for the current year. The great ease of money has been a big factor in the decline.

The following table shows current lows as compared with 1930 highs:

	Current Lows	1930 Highs	Dec.
Bank of America	$124	$152	$28
Bank of NY & Tr	740	850	90
Bank of US units	54⅜	95	40¼
Bankers Trust	154⅜	185	30¼
Brooklyn Trust	800	950	150
Central Hanover	383	410	27
Chase National	162¾	182	19¼
Chatham Phoenix	134	145	11
City	259	334	75
Corn Exchange	215	260	45
Empire	88	110	22
First National	5.850	6.600	750
Guaranty Trust	723	865	142
Irving Trust	56	78	22
Manhattan	127	158	31
Manufacturers	121½	155	33½
N Y Trust	282	330	48

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last June 7	Last June 6
215 Am Found	18	17	18	18
20 Am Pneu 1pf	47	47	47	..
312 Am T&T	225¾	224⅞	225	227¼
223 Am T&T rts	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	..
100 Ark Nat	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
45 Big Sanf	58¾	58¾	58¾	59
30 Bos El pf	82½	82½	82½	82½
10 Bos El pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
30 Bos El 2pf	95	95	95	..
10 Bos & Alb	179	179	170	170
120 Bos Prop	24½	24½	24½	..
11 Brown pf	83½	83½	83½	82
20 Cal & Hec	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	18⅜
170 City Service	31⅜	30	30½	..
375 City Svc ret	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
50 Cred Alli	11	11	11	11
100 E G&Fuel	36	36	36	36
15 E G&F pf	80½	80½	80½	80⅜
20 E G&F prpf	96¼	96	96	..
25 E Mass pf	31½	30	31½	..
20 Edison Elec	272	270	270	273
997 Em Asso	27	27	27	27½
945 First Nat S	58	56⅞	56⅞	58⅛
35 Hygrade	33	32½	33	..
15 Int Button	13	13	13	..
50 Isle Royale	7½	7½	7½	..
100 Lake Copper	1½	1½	1½	..
17 Loew's Thea	10	10	10	10⅞
215 Mass Util	8¼	8	8	8¼
40 Mergenthal	9½	99⅜	99⅜	99½
40 Nash	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	40⅛
10 NE Tel	151½	151½	151½	151½
1080 No Butte	2	2	2	2
265 Pocahontas	15½	15½	15½	15½
150 Pub Util	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
445 Quincy Min	22	20½	21	22¼
100 St Mary Ld	18½	18	18	..
121 Stone Web	94⅜	93⅜	93⅜	..
375 Shawmut	19	18⅞	18⅞	19
300 So Sur	12½	12	12	11½
25 Sull Mach	51	51	51	..
25 Swift & Co	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
10 Torrington	59	59	59	59
50 Uni Car F	8	8	8	..
372 Uni Found	28½	27¾	27⅞	28½
120 Uni Shoe	65¼	64	64	65½
490 US&El Pow	17½	17¼	17½	17¾
170 Util Eq pf	83½	82½	82½	84
580 Util Fy	10½	10½	10½	..
20 Utah Apex	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
100 Westfield	24½	24½	24½	..

GASOLINE PRICES IN CHINA RISE SHARPLY

SHANGHAI (AP)—Gasoline prices in China were increased sharply today, all companies announcing price advance of from 23½ cents, gold, to 30½ cents a gallon.

Kerosene, China's great illuminating staple, also advanced 20 per cent in price. The increase was said by the oil companies to have been necessitated by depreciated Chinese currency.

BANK CLEARINGS DECREASE

NEW YORK (AP)—Bradstreets' weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $10,112,710,000, a decrease of 26.5 per cent from a year ago. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 23.0 per cent.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—Villa Riviera; new, largest, best; ocean front; exclusive single apartment; beautifully furnished; many distinctive special features. Lease $150. D. A. STILLER.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AMERICAN woman, resident in Florence, takes young ladies for board, chaperonage and travel, October to June; teachers provided if required. Address MISS WHEELER, 12 Piazza Donatello, Florence, Italy. References exchanged.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

GENTLEMAN in London; good connection with British rubber paint & printing trades & lately representing American firm in this line, desires similar engagement. Box M-218, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POSTAGE STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in this community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY DEPARTMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—7-room stucco canyon home, 28 ft. living room, tile roof, steel sash, plate glass, unit heat, real fireplace, acre ground, rock gardens, large oaks and fruit trees, double garage; near Harold Lloyd's estate; 10 minutes to Beverly. 9750 Yoakum Drive. OXford 6486.

FOR SALE—About 1 1-6 acres, 3-room house, screened porches, chicken house, shed, fruit trees, shrubbery, lawn; gas, electricity, good water; schools, churches; close in. LAWRENCE PEARSON, 1111 Flower Ave., Bellflower, Calif.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—My 7-room Spanish bungalow, 2 baths, Frigidaire; short or long term; near Wilshire. 217 S. Doheny. OX. 3969.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1565 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Holton Arms Apartments, 405 W. Adams—Spacious 3 and 5-room apartments, elegantly furnished, real bedrooms, steam heat, Frigidaire, maid service, reasonable rates; near Christian Science church. WEst. 4872.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

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BOSTON—4-room and bath apartment to let with complete furnishings for sale; reasonable; near Christian Science church. Copley 3443-M.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4988.

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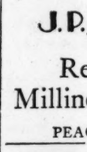

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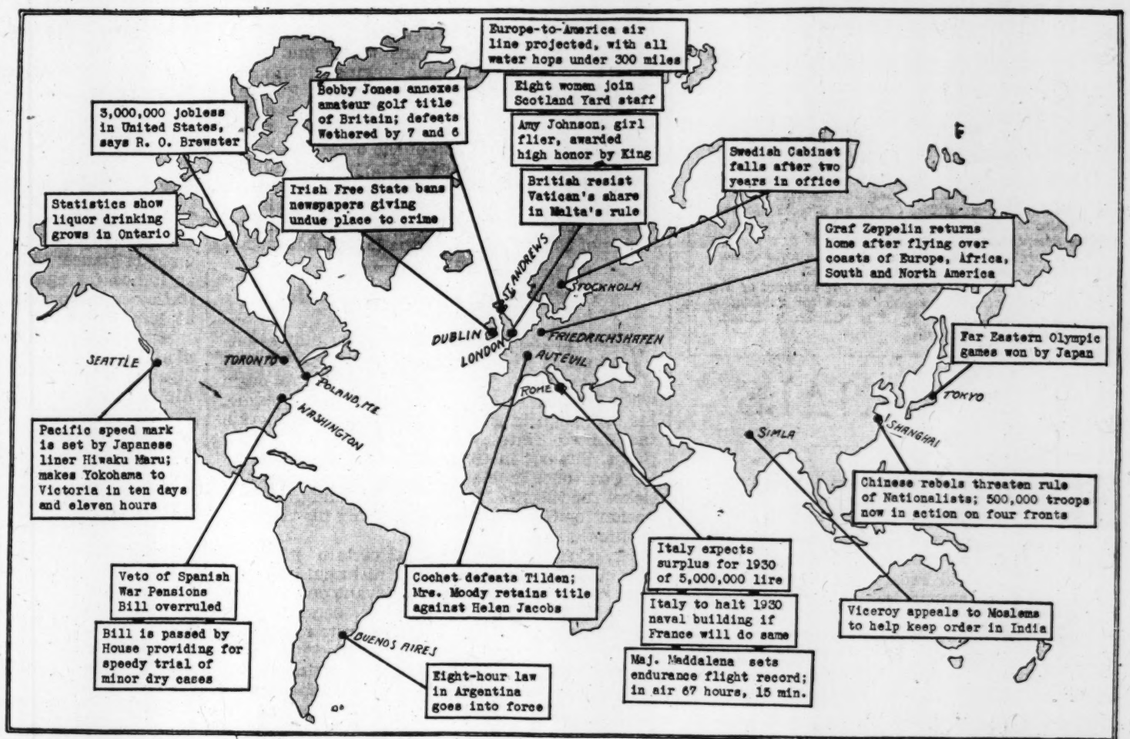
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


3,000,000 jobless in United States, says R. O. Brewster
Statistics show liquor drinking grows in Ontario
Pacific speed mark is set by Japanese liner Hiwaku Maru; makes Yokohama to Victoria in ten days and eleven hours
Veto of Spanish War Pensions Bill overruled
Bill is passed by House providing for speedy trial of minor dry cases
Bobby Jones annexes amateur golf title of Britain; defeats Wethered by 7 and 6
Irish Free State bans newspapers giving undue place to crime
Europe-to-America air line projected, with all water hops under 300 miles
Eight women join Scotland Yard staff
Amy Johnson, girl flier, awarded high honor by King
British resist Vatican's share in Malta's rule
Swedish Cabinet falls after two years in office
Graf Zeppelin returns home after flying over coasts of Europe, Africa, South and North America
Far Eastern Olympic games won by Japan
Chinese rebels threaten rule of Nationalists; 500,000 troops now in action on four fronts
Viceroy appeals to Moslems to help keep order in India
Italy expects surplus for 1930 of 5,000,000 lire
Italy to halt 1930 naval building if France will do same
Maj. Maddalena sets endurance flight record; in air 67 hours, 15 min.
Cochet defeats Tilden; Mrs. Moody retains title against Helen Jacobs
Eight-hour law in Argentina goes into force
SEATTLE
TORONTO
POLAND, ME
WASHINGTON
DUBLIN
LONDON
ST. ANDREWS
STOCKHOLM
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN
AUTEUIL
ROME
SIMLA
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
BUENOS AIRES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JEAN FROISSART.

Where: France.

When: Fourteenth century.

Why famous: A French poet and historian, whose famous Chronicles record most of the important events which took place between the years 1325 and 1400; and not alone in France, but also in England, Scotland, Spain, Brittany and the Low Countries. He was a native of Valenciennes, where his father was perhaps a painter of armorial bearings. Hard by loomed the great dense forest of the Ardennes, recalling associations with French kings and French heroes. Jean's boyhood, indeed, was replete with medieval splendor and romance: mighty fortresses with flaunting banners and courtyards filled with clanking men-at-arms; tourneys fought by knights in flashing armor; liveried retainers; fair-haired ladies in tapestried halls; stately pageants, boisterous feats of arms; sunlight glinting through stained glass.

Yet we read that the young Froissart, turning his back upon all such glamour, entered upon some commercial career. Sitting at his dull and clerkly duties, of course he fell in love with a beautiful damsel far above him in station, and of course he devoted every spare moment to the writing of verses to her. At 18 he set out gallantly to make his way in the world, going as far as to the English Court with letters of introduction to the Queen. His clever ballads amused the royal lady and her attendants; yet Queen Philippa dismissed him from her service in order that he might return to France. In the fact that his haughty damsel spurned him cruelly, many have found the reason why the major part of Froissart's life was spent in wandering from country to country, from court to court; always observing the men and events which moved about him.

Froissart began to write his Chronicles when he was 20 and, one might say, he never left off. As a result, people of today may read his account of contemporary men and events, learning much of the manners and customs of the century. They may read of battles, for fighting was the business of the day—of the siege of Calais, of Crécy and Poitiers in which fought the Black Prince; they may read of many famous persons in various lands—of Charles VI of France, of Philip van Artevelde of Flanders, of Wat Tyler and Lord James Douglas. Froissart painted an invaluable picture, too, of the Crusade of 1390. His information he gleaned by traveling constantly about, stopping at humble inns or fortress-like castles, plying men of high and low degree with endless questions. And, as he set down his accounts of what had gone forward, he allowed to creep in many of his own shrewd comments and observations. The Chronicles first appeared in Paris at about the end of the fifteenth century. Without their vivid pages, we should be poor indeed in our knowledge of men and events in the far-away fourteenth century.

Brevities

Galt Reporter: Isn't wireless wonderful? Think of the jazz bands, the sopranos, the bedtime stories, the speeches, the poetry, and the thousand and one things you can silence with one little turn of a dial.

Life: A bunch of carrots, washed, peeled, sliced lengthwise and chopped crosswise, will improve any kind of soup you are making if left out.

Arkansas Gazette: News that tin cans are fixe-sixths steel gives sense of security to many of us car owners.

London Humorist: A domestic servant has just written a book of reminiscences. Another of these volumes of travel.

A Quotation for Today

THERE is no truer test of a man's qualities for permanent success than the way he takes criticism.—THOMAS A. EDISON.

The Mail Bag

Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Dear Friends-Around-the-World:

Again, I am writing to our precious Mail Bag, to show my gratitude for it and for the Monitor as a whole.

The Monitor is certainly giving me a very liberal education. Of the subjects in which I am really interested, the only one I seem to miss is Algebra!

Isn't it strange, the number of people whose national boundary is also their mental boundary? In their thought, the rest of the world is inhabited with peoples as vague and legendary as the Hyperboreans or Amazons of the ancient Hellenic world. Of course, what people like that really need is a few years' daily study of The Christian Science Monitor. While I have always been interested in one or two other countries, since I have been reading the Monitor my interest has broadened till it includes almost the whole world.

Since recommencing last September (after the summer recess), our Young People's Monitor Reading Group has greatly increased its membership. We have a more diversified program than we had the first year and are including some of the Daily Features in each one.

Many thanks to the makers of the Monitor! Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Dorothy R.

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

I am 15 years of age, and I live in Australia in one of the suburbs of Sydney, called Castlecrag, which is being planned by an American, Mr. Walter Burley Griffin. Castlecrag is one of Sydney's most beautiful sightseeing spots, and most tourists who come out here simply love it and take photos of it, back to their own countries.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin both read the Monitor, and we all take a delight in reading the Adventures of Snubs and Waddles. My friends have all got correspondents through the Mail Bag and I am determined not to be behind them and would be very grateful if some girl would write to me.

Bonita B.

London, England

Dear Editor:

My mother is very interested in Christian Science and I have been with her several times to the Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, in Westminster. I have a good walk to school, and have passed the church daily, and have watched the new building grow to a finish.

The church was opened on the second of March, and I went with my mother to the service. I thought it a very beautiful church. I have been several times since, and hope to continue.

I am studying French and like it very much. I would like to correspond with any girl who is of my own age (12) and can speak English, as my French at present is not very advanced. With all loving thoughts to all the Mail Baggers and to the Editor and hoping he will be able to publish my first letter to The Christian Science Monitor. I think it is a lovely paper.

Doris S.

Port Huron, Michigan.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, for although I have read the Monitor for some time, I have never attempted writing.

Port Huron is a summer resort, on the beautiful Saint Clair River, opposite Sarnia, Ontario. The great Morton Salt Plant is here. The summers are lovely here, and we can go swimming, golfing, and horseback riding. The winters are nice, although sometimes they are rather cold. In the cold weather we go skating and skiing.

I am 12 years old, and I would like to correspond with someone my own age. I would especially like to get letters from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and South America. I am interested in collecting stamps, and would like to exchange stamps with someone. I am also interested in all outdoor sports.

Stephanie P.

Venice, Italy

Dear Editor:

We live in a suburb of Chicago, Ill., but are now traveling through Europe which is a lovely thing for me and I am enjoying myself immensely. I am touring with my mother, father, sister and grandfather. The gondolas and canals in Venice are lovely. We have been to Naples, Rome, and Florence, and we are going to Switzerland, Germany, France, and perhaps to Holland.

Loving wishes to you and the Mail Baggers,

Rita Z.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I am 14 years old and in the A8. My hobbies are: reading, writing letters and stories, stamp collecting, and cutting things out of magazines. I have one sister who is a sophomore in high school. We have lots of fun together because she is learning Spanish and I am learning French. She will say something in Spanish and I will try and guess what it means and she will do the same when I say something in French.

I will close now, hoping that somebody will write to me.

Martha Jane T.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Eunice K. (11), Milwaukee, Wis.
Winifred S. (12), Milwaukee, Wis.
Betty T. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.
Helen W. (13), New York, N. Y.
Genevieve S. (14), Milwaukee, Wis.
Beverly B. (14), Savannah, Ga.

BOYS

Richard P. (12), Richmond, Ind.—From South America, Europe and Africa.
Walter G. (12), Fort Worth, Tex.—From Germany, France and China.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Hidden Maxim Puzzle

Cloud, Rain, Axe, Duck,
Bee, Ashes, Brick, Tray,
Clip, Estate, Chimes,
Employ, Ale, These, Park,
Noon, Fan, It, Ant, Even,
End, North, Nine, Open.

Hidden away in this group of words there may be found an old saying. By starting with the right letter on the top line, and skipping two and using the third, and so on to the end, you can spell out an old saying.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Conductor

(Fort Stockton (Tex.) Pioneer)

Hovey, Tex.

THE Santa Fe Railroad embracing the western territory recently owned by the Orient Railroad and operating through Fort Stockton can boast of having a conductor over this division who not only inspires the patrons of the road with an interest in the country they traverse, by extolling its good features, pointing out the interesting landmarks, giving details of industries in the various counties, but by his unfailing kindness and courtesy to all passengers alike, giving new confidence in the milk of human kindness.

Quite recently the passengers on the westbound train were given a rare and amazing treat when the train made a stop at the little village of Hovey, perched high in the foothills of the Davis Mountains. The voices of children asking and answering questions could be plainly heard, and there seated on the platform of the station was the unusual man with a flock of children grouped close about him, their eager faces filled with interest and adoration.

Papers passed back and forth, school papers, which he seemed to be scrutinizing closely and passing on. There were Mexican children as well as Americans. When "all aboard" sounded, these children vied with each other in bidding their friend "adios."

Upon being questioned he admitted that he was grading school papers, and that it is a habit with him at this place, having been instrumental in securing a teacher for the school which prior to his activities along this line had no teacher. The school now has 26 pupils and the teacher not only serves as teacher but instructs them in music and acts as Sunday school teacher.

The merchant groceryman is supplied with funds to pay for candy to reward each pupil who attends school regularly, the money being provided by this remarkable conductor, who loves children and has his own way of demonstrating it.

The name of this conductor is Harvey Allen, resident of San Angelo and a descendant of Texas pioneers.

A Word a Day

Dénouement

This term is often encountered in theatrical news, especially in criticisms of the drama, and applies to the unraveling of the plot. If the play is a tragedy, the denouement is the outcome of the crime; if the play is a mystery drama, the dénouement is the solution of the problem after all the mystifying factors have been fully presented. The dénouement follows the climax and is the winding up of the affair, the clearing-up.

Our word was borrowed from the French *dénouement*, formed from the verb *dénouer*, "to untie (*dé* from the Latin *dis*, "apart," and *nouer*, "to tie in a knot," from the Latin *nodus*, "a knot").

Dé-noue'-ment is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled da-noo'-man, in which the first *a* is as in *day*, *oo* as in *food*, second *a* as in *arm*, final *n* as in *bon*.

"The critics, to a man, denounced the dénouement of the play."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Separated Names Puzzle:

First line from upper left corner to center of lower side. Second line from upper right corner to center of lower side. Third line straight across the center of the picture. Words: Trees, three, chain, books, plant, hands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Let's Dispel This Anti-Treaty Smoke Screen

WHY are the senatorial opponents of the London Naval Treaty resorting to dilatory and disingenuous tactics in their effort to block ratification?

Why, indeed! For answer we urge that every responsible Senator and every thoughtful citizen look behind the smoke screen of these petty maneuvers before they permit an inconsequential minority in the Senate to frustrate the most important move for disarmament since the Washington conference of 1921. For behind this strategy of delay and obstruction will be found an utter absence of constructive and sound objections to the naval treaty. This plea for postponement is specious and hollow. It is nothing more than a camouflage to cover the complete lack of any valid arguments against the pact, and should be so recognized.

The latest scheme of the handful of treaty opponents—in all they might amass a total of a dozen out of ninety-six senators—is further evidence that they are attempting to utilize delay as a means of wrecking the treaty rather than as a means of securing thoughtful consideration. A few days ago, President Hoover announced that if the Senate was unable to reach the treaty during the remaining few weeks of the present regular session, he would at once summon a special session to act upon it. Such a session would obviously provide abundant time for a thorough debate of every provision of this important document already rigorously examined by two committees, but the busy big-navy bloc is seeking to circumvent even this opportunity to register their strength against the treaty by attempting to force by parliamentary manipulation a definite postponement until next fall.

Such tactics will not, we trust, be persuasive. The anti-treaty senators may fancy themselves in the rôles of super-patriots and super-saviors of an imperiled nation, but frankly it is just a little too much to expect the people of the United States to look upon the London treaty, negotiated by the nation's most able statesmen, approved by the nation's highest naval officers and favored by the nation's outstanding senators as something which is going to turn over their country to the enemy.

Indeed, the very opposite would be truer. To fail to ratify the naval limitation treaty promptly and emphatically would be to neglect the vital interests of the United States. Never were the American people more desirous that their Government should pursue a policy of active coöperation in the furtherance of international peace. The London treaty is an important expression of that policy. To postpone its ratification is to sacrifice American leadership and prestige.

This treaty is no mere token of international altruism; it is as much a benefit to the United States as it is to every other signatory, and that benefit is considerable. It stays the menacing hand of competition between the three most powerful maritime countries. It provides for the United States a better balanced and more stabilized naval establishment than it has ever had. It guarantees to the United States unchallenged defensive supremacy—which means security without threat. It will bring substantial savings to American taxpayers through reduction of capital ships and the postponing of replacements, savings which may be vastly enlarged, if Congress undertakes a temperate building program consonant with the nation's actual needs.

When the London Naval Treaty comes before the United States Senate within the next few days, that body will be faced with an opportunity to increase its popularity with the American voters, to enhance its prestige as a body of statesmen, and to make a vital contribution to the security of the United States and to the peace of the world. We submit that prompt and overwhelming ratification is sound politics as well as sound statesmanship.

A Century of New England Railroads

IN KEEPING with the modern trend of perpetuating the deeds of pioneers, the Boston & Maine Railroad is commemorating the anniversary of the granting of a charter for the first link in its system. Just 100 years ago, the Boston & Lowell Railroad was founded, although the first locomotive did not operate until five years later.

Although this was not the first railroad in the United States, it was among the first to engage in common carrier service by rail. From this small beginning has grown the Boston & Maine system of today, covering the greater part of northern New England. Into the company have been absorbed hundreds of smaller lines, as well as those with names long cherished by New Englanders—notably, the Fitchburg, the Eastern, the Worcester, Nashua & Portland, the Massachusetts Central and the Connecticut & Passumpsic.

The builders of the Lowell intended that their work should be as permanent as that of the granite of New Hampshire's hills; so they laid a track on granite rather than wooden cross-ties. Their motive was wholly commendable, but the lack of resiliency in this roadbed took its toll on locomotives and cars—not to mention passengers and freight—and the road had to be rebuilt. Over the present line now move the heaviest type of freight locomotives, with 100 cars in tow, and the swiftest passenger engines, pulling coaches and Pullmans to New England and Canadian destinations. Historians today find some doubt as to the actual type of engine which made the initial trip nearly a century ago. But this question is incidental to the broader phase of the exercises just held in Lowell, at which a tablet and a fifteen-foot section of the original roadbed were presented to the city by the present railway company. It has been said that "the tie which binds is the railroad tie," and New England's greatest material progress has dated from the laying of those first ties of the Lowell Railroad.

Prohibition in Party Politics

YESTERDAY'S news from three states emphasizes the perplexities which prohibition places upon political personages. To begin with, Dwight W. Morrow was actively pressing his campaign in New Jersey for the nomination for United States Senator on the Republican ticket. But out in Ohio, former Governor James M. Cox, once a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the Presidency, was declining a nomination for Governor and explaining his views on prohibition.

Mr. Cox pointed with a certain pride to "Mr. Dwight Morrow, whose distinguished station as a citizen and public servant entitles him to a hearing," and who "bases his candidacy for the Senate in New Jersey on a plan to revoke the Eighteenth Amendment, transfer the matter of regulation or prohibition, as they desire, to the states, and then adopt another amendment giving the federal authorities the task of preventing the transportation of liquor from wet states (if there should be any) to dry states." This attitude on the part of the distinguished Republican of New Jersey not only met the hearty approval of the distinguished Democrat of Ohio, but the latter further described it as being "in substance, if not in form, the position of Governor Smith in the campaign of 1928. Then it was Democratic treason, now it is Republican statesmanship."

Mr. Cox went on to outline his own position relative to the liquor issue, calling national prohibition "impractical," and demanded that it be removed from the Federal Constitution and power restored to the states "to determine severally their policies with respect to abolition or regulation of the liquor traffic and giving the Federal Government adequate power to prevent interstate shipments in violation of the law in any states." A representative audience of Ohio Democrats greeted this party doctrine with cheers.

It happens, however, that Mr. Cox is not only a leading journalist and political sage of Ohio, but stands in the same relationship to the State of Florida, where he conducts at Miami a highly prosperous and influential newspaper. Even while he was preaching repeal of prohibition in Ohio, the Florida congressional district in which his paper is located was giving to Ruth Bryan Owen, a prohibitionist, and daughter of the late William J. Bryan, a great prohibition leader, a majority of four to one in the Democratic primary for Congress over a competitor who made his fight on the one issue of repeal of the prohibition law.

This tale of three states illustrates strikingly the complexities and the confusion of public sentiment over the prohibition issue. The Florida incident, however, especially emphasizes the fact that it is the voters, not leaders or promoters of straw votes and referenda, who really express public sentiment on prohibition.

Protecting Lakes in the Wilds

PAST experience has proved that many important measures get sidetracked in the last rush of congressional activity at each session. This year one bill which seems likely to suffer such a fate should become a law. It is designed to preserve in its pristine condition the Minnesota lake country adjoining the Canadian border, and was unanimously passed by the Senate a few weeks ago.

This measure, the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan bill, is simply a first step, but it is an important first step. It provides that the lake shores shall not be defaced, and also stipulates that the level of the lakes shall not be changed. While it would not allow promiscuous lumber cutting, it does not aim to prevent scientific lumbering under Forest Service supervision. The measure now awaits passage by the House, having been favorably reported by the House committee. The hope of those sponsoring it is that at some time the wilderness thus saved may be made into a national park, and the present is a critical moment in its progress toward that ultimate.

Efficiency, What Crimes—

A RECENT news item concerning the efficiency methods used in certain American retail organizations includes the interesting fact that a large department store in Newark, N. J., does not employ plump saleswomen because they take up so much space behind the counter. This idea may seem strange, but to a certain degree it is not so novel. Jockeys, for instance, have always been picked from the diminutive type of human beings, while in the dirigibles, where every bit of weight counts, there has been a disposition to choose wiry men of moderate weight.

Just the same, this idea of barring a human being, on the superficial basis of size, from a business which in the past has been deemed so dependent on intuition, persuasiveness and various other mental characteristics really opens up all sorts of possibilities. For if size alone is to rule, will not any organization in New York, or any other place where office space per square foot is so costly, be justified in barring stout people, or those with too long legs, from its clerical departments? Think of all the space that could be saved by using Lilliputians! Desks could be of nursery size; three floors could be squeezed into the place of two; elevators could be smaller and lighter. Indeed, careful calculation of a statistical expert regarding the adoption of such a policy by, let us say, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with its 10,000 workers in one building, shows that if all of the wood, steel, bricks, etc., saved by this process were put end to end, they would reach—but, after all, what does it matter where they would reach to, so long as they actually did so (in the calculation)! And the money that would be saved!

Meanwhile, however, the world still turns on its axis, and the over-efficient "expert" has not yet tried to interfere with its movement. My, what can be expected when he does!

Kanchenjunga Says "No!"

RHODODENDRONS may bloom, colorful and friendly, in the valleys below Kanchenjunga; from Darjeeling one may encompass the distant pinnacle of this mighty mountain in a single glance; but the peak itself stands today, as it has for ages—grim, silent, unconquered—its icy ramparts having hurled back the latest attempt to gain the summit.

Men raise a towering skyscraper to a height of more than a thousand feet. In the Sikkim Himalayas it would be as an ant hill. Men scale the Alpine Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau; these would be little more than foothills beside the 28,150 feet to which Kanchenjunga rears its massive head. Formidable beyond the comprehension of those who walk near the level of the sea, the rarefied altitudes, the thundering avalanches and the meteorological vagaries of the mountain's moods, have defeated one of the most ambitious attacks ever made upon the Himalayan heights.

The strong international expedition led by Prof. Günther Dyhrenfurth succeeded in establishing a camp at the 20,000-foot level, but a sudden cascade of ice and snow blocked the effort to lay the next camp at a higher position. Abandoning Kanchenjunga, the party now is to turn its efforts toward Jonsong, the 24,300-foot peak above Jonsong La Pass to the north of Kanchenjunga. If they are successful, it will be the highest mountain to have ever been climbed to the top, although expeditions have ascended to greater altitudes upon mountains that tower above Jonsong.

Thus Kanchenjunga holds unbroken the circle beyond which no one has ever passed. Everest, the monarch of all mountains; Siniolchum, the inaccessible; Nanga Parbat and Dhawalaghiri can look with certain scorn upon those who circle the globe and take a continent in their stride. For no mountaineer has yet been able to drive his icepick into the summit of a major peak of the Himalayas. There remain some conquests to which modern ingenuity does not yet hold the key.

Honoring the Art of Tone

AMERICAN celebrations in honor of the art of tone, to judge by plans making at Providence, R. I., for a year from now, are tending toward intensive development of particular fields; and again, to consider the three days and nights of concerts lately given at White Plains, N. Y., they keep on thriving under the old-time scheme of popular choral and orchestral programs. There flourishes, that is to say, in the United States, a modern kind of musical reunion at which performers of deep devotion and nearly always of high ability interpret things chosen from a special department of composition. There survives, too, the historic type, at which large aggregations of singers and players, assisted by soloists of loud repute, present familiar Handel, Mendelssohn, Beethoven and Tchaikovsky classics.

The enterprise at Providence, projected for the summer of 1931, seems likely, by purport of arrangements discussed here and there and divulged now and then, to concern itself in the main with works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for so-called a cappella choirs. Just as the May series of meetings held at Bethlehem, Pa., means an annual review of the counterpoint of Bach for chorus and orchestra, so a June series at Providence will signify study of the more ancient style of writing for unaccompanied voices, as practiced by Palestrina and Vittoria. The persons preparing the Providence schedule are expected to include certain instrumental diversions, by way of broadening their scope, like the production of pieces for small ensemble by early masters. But the peculiar interest will be the motet and the madrigal for sopranos, altos, tenors, baritones and basses, singing in five, six, seven or eight parts, with no trumpet asserting a cantus firmus and no flute or violin adding florid and gratuitous decorations.

For now that Americans, by sign of their conservatory system of education being rapidly instituted, are in the serious pursuit of music, they must needs survey the whole realm and learn to find their way around for themselves. By means of the Festival of Chamber Music at Washington, the Bach Festival at Bethlehem, and next the motet and madrigal festival at Providence, they must seek out facts and form opinions. Nothing to the derogation of societies that keep the "Messiah," "Elijah" and the fifth and "Pathetic" symphonies sounding, the groups that cultivate special and difficult fields are undoubtedly those that determine, at last, a country's musical standing internationally.

Editorial Notes

"Instead of building up barriers to hinder the free flow of world trade, we should be seeking to tear existing barriers down." At least that is the opinion of Henry Ford, as quoted in a copyright interview recently. He continued:

People cannot keep on buying from us unless we buy from them, and unless international trade can go on, our business will stagnate here at home.

It's the old, old story of seeking one's own in another's good. When this fact is universally understood, world peace and prosperity won't have to be talked about; they will just be.

The rate of interest in Paris the other day was three-fourths of 1 per cent—the lowest rate ever recorded. France is the most prosperous of all European countries, and is practically without any unemployment. A highly creditable showing for a country so recently wasted by war.

It is reported that the Dutch and Belgian diamond trade has resumed full-time operations. So has the great diamond game of the United States.

And now someone declares that it is possible to be antiterminologicalintactitudinarianistically minded!

Europe's Bit of the Orient

"WHEN you cross the Strait from Gibraltar to Tangier," a world-roving friend told me years ago in London, "you pass in two hours out of Europe into the Orient." Several of the years since then I have spent in Europe, yet never until just the other day did it come about that I could take that step, to realize how very little difference, geographically speaking, there is between Europe and the Orient. Indeed, though the steamer trip is one of thirty miles, the actual distance across the narrowest part of the Strait is but nine—nine miles from the Occident to the Orient!

For, mark you, Tangier itself is distinctly of the Orient; and if it so happens that you can make the trip into the interior to Fez, you are as much in an eastern atmosphere as you would be in Canton. There they lie, facing each other across a narrow strip of unbelievably blue water, not only two countries, or two continents, but two worlds, two different spheres of habit, thought, action, belief.

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This nine miles of water passes between the old and the new, between antiquity and modernity, between conceptions and perceptions that still continue to be as different as two things can be and yet find inclusion upon the same planet. I thought of that one afternoon, as in the golden sunset I stood on an ancient parapet which, from the hilltop above Tangier in Africa, looked across upon those other hilltops, of Spain in Europe. Here once the Moor stood and gazed, gazed until he crossed and took, and retained for many a century. Perhaps this descendant of the ancient race who stands beside me now and regards, even as I am doing, that other land, dreams of the days when it was the proud possession of his people.

Nine miles to the Orient! Where else in all the world is the transition so swift from East to West? Had I a powerful glass I might almost see the Spanish shepherd with his flock upon yonder hillside; yet here at my side passes the inscrutable, heavily draped Oriental with his burden-laden donkey.

Before me is the West, behind me is, in all its essentials, the East; despite that, I am still beside the Atlantic. And though I am not unfamiliar with the regions that lie "east of Suez," yet here in the narrow, picturesquely thronged streets of Tangier, in the colorful bazaars, in the Moorish market with its snake charmers, its story-tellers and its venders of strange wares, in the mosques and the minarets and the gleaming, sun-caressed walls I find quite as much that is characteristically Oriental.

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I see in these tiny shops, with their dim interiors and their mysteriously garbed habitués, copies of those in Sourabaia or Singapore. In the domed mosques and the tiled minarets I recall Cairo as it lies before the gazer from the citadel. In the clamorous babel of these narrow streets my fancy leads to the native quarters in Colombo. Contemplating the many-hued wares in yonder row of Moorish bazaars I feel something of the lure of the seductive shops of Shanghai. And in the gold and crimson glory of this sunset which is just now possessing the western sky, I remember my first sunset from the Peak in Hong Kong.

Nine miles from Europe to the Orient! Make the acquaintance of this magic Moorish medieval land of mosque and minaret and mystery, and your envy of him who may seek at will the far lands of the East will be allayed. For here at the very doorstep of the Continent, just around the corner, as it were, from England, is a great part of all that you will find east of Suez, together with a very typical bit of true Oriental atmosphere.

For Tangier is one of the unique ports of the Mediterranean, indeed of all the world. Its blend of European life is like a small section of the International Settlement in Shanghai, for under the tripartite agreement it is more than ever a place of mingled peoples and races. The new town which has grown up outside the scarred and crumbling walls of the old is a bit of the Continent, while in the very heart of the ancient city the West is turning to its uses, with sundry modern adjuncts, the beauty of the East, as in the case of the altering of a sultan's abode into the American Legation.

In the old Moorish market in Tangier the venerable story-teller expatiates volubly and dramatically for exhaustless hours upon the glorious deeds of the ancient race, while about him a silent and entranced circle of listeners squats unstirring. Hard by, another bearded son of the desert handles many snakes to the accompaniment of strange cries and startling antics, supplemented by the unchanging two-three beat of a hand drum not unlike that of the ancient Polynesians.

A throng of heavily draped figures, clad in the colors peculiar to some particular town or village, is ever on the move, a kaleidoscope of colorful life as Oriental as Bagdad or Batavia. Through it saunters an occasional European, mostly of the Latin races, with now and then an Anglo-Saxon, But all is good humor and apparent friendliness. There is no evidence of racial hostility, even in the eyes of the Orient as they meet those of the Occident.

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Like most Mediterranean cities, Tangier mounts the hillside in steep, narrow streets and terraces until it reaches the ancient fortress at the summit. On the farther slope and through a fair green valley rich in olive trees are scattered the homes of the well-to-do Moors and the Europeans, their white walls gleaming out of the semitropical foliage that surrounds them. Not far beyond, the Mediterranean opens into the Atlantic, and from this hilltop the ancients must often have gazed westward to wonder what might lie past that far horizon.

Eastward the gleaming close-set city looks down upon a blue bay with the richly fertile fields of North Africa on the farther shore and the homes of the native farmers or the rapidly increasing colonial settlers scattered about the rolling countryside. The contrast between these limitless stretches of country and the ancient city, as closely massed between its battered walls as if squeezed together by some gigantic hand, is as striking as that between the varied peoples of Tangier.

Here, as elsewhere in the Orient, the men of old huddled together in their settlement for mutual protection, leaving between their rows of houses but space sufficient for the foot passer and for that eastern beast of all work, the patient donkey. And so Tangier, in its older part, remains today, with its mazelike network of narrow and winding streets having no apparent beginning or end but all leading ultimately to the water front.

Here, unlike many Oriental cities, one may wander without apprehension of becoming hopelessly bewildered, for every descending path, however narrow, leads to the same destination. And in such dark and devious ways as would forbid investigation to the sauntérer about most continental cities, perfect security is assured here both night and day. For the Moor, whatever may be his emotions as he ponders upon his past, distant and recent, accepts with Oriental resignation the present as it is, and neither by word nor sign declares unfriendliness to the European.

M. T. G.

Notes from Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

THE General Post Office, whose imposing building greets the visitor on arrival, since it is situated a stone's throw away from the docks, has lately inaugurated a new and certainly interesting department. This is known as the Salon de Extranjeros—or Strangers' Hall. It is to be found on the first floor of the General Post Office building, and is sumptuously decorated and furnished. A small army of interpreters is in attendance daily in order to assist those visitors who are unable to speak Spanish. In the hall itself are to be had the principal publications of the world, together with reference works for the use of the visitors. Writing paper, post cards, and envelopes are on hand, and are to be had for the asking. A number of show cases have been placed in the hall in which are exhibited products of the country, together with photographs of beauty spots and regions of special interest. This new departure of the Buenos Aires Post Office will certainly prove a boon to travelers, who have often complained of the lack of precisely a hall of this description.

Strangers' Hall in the Post Office

Another novelty consists in rewarding employees who submit ideas on improvement, carried out by the post office, by means of gold, silver, or bronze medals, accompanied by a small money prize. The competitions will be organized quarterly and are intended to encourage the clerks of the different departments to take an active interest in their work, and feel at the same time that they are part of a large organization working for the common good.

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According to an official report published by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Province of San Juan, one of the western provinces in the lea of the Andes noted for its vineyards, shipped an average of 800 tons of grapes a day during the present season, accounting thus for over 90 per cent of the grapes destined for consumption within the Republic. These grapes include the dark black cherry grape, the oval muscatel, and the faintly rose, rather thick-skinned, grape, which ripens toward the end of summer. The prices obtained by the growers have varied from six to eight pesos a box of twenty-eight kilograms, the fruit selling to the public at from forty to sixty cents a kilogram.

800 Tons of Grapes a Day

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On Sunday afternoons a group of enthusiasts forgathers by the shores of one of the artificial lakes in the Palermo gardens and follows with interest the doings of the Buenos Aires Model Yacht Club. This club was founded a few years ago by a handful of men interested in the building and sailing of model boats. Races between the different craft are now an established event, and the English papers devote some of their Monday space to reports of the encounters. It would seem, judging from the newspaper reports, that lake sailing is almost as difficult as sailing on the River Plate, where tricky winds and currents, sudden storms and the ebb and flow of the great river, make foregone conclusions impossible where the winning of races is concerned. Most of the members of the Buenos Aires Model Yacht Club are English, or at any rate, of Anglo-Saxon descent.

Model Yacht Club Racing

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The recently proposed scheme brought forward by the Lord Mayor of Buenos Aires, for the establishment of municipal markets (wholesale) in all the principal districts of the city, met strong opposition from the stall holders in the street fairs or ferias francas. This was because they would be forced to buy their goods at the wholesale markets and nowhere else, and the quotations of the new markets were higher than those of the Mercado de Abasto and elsewhere. A protest meeting was held in one of the central halls of the city, and the decision was reached to give Dr. Cantilo, the Lord Mayor, an ultimatum of forty-eight hours in which to cancel the new order, with the alternative that the stall holders would go on strike. The matter was finally settled after a short strike which greatly inconvenienced local housewives, accustomed to the bargains and the gossip of the street fairs.

Plan for City Markets Opposed

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The "Rocky Mountain" National Parks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of May 14 about President Hoover's proposed vacation trip to the national parks is interesting and welcome news to lovers of our mountain scenery. This visit will undoubtedly serve to supplement the fine work that the educational division of the National Park Service is doing through its nature guide service and its museums and libraries in helping the public to a better appreciation of the natural attractions in these parks.

There is one statement in the editorial, however, that illustrates well the need that the article calls attention to of spreading more accurate information about the western mountains. The editorial states that President Hoover plans to spend his first annual vacation touring the national parks of the Rocky Mountain region.

It has been my experience and observation that many people living east of the Mississippi Valley think of all the mountains west of the Mississippi Valley as the "Rocky Mountains." As a matter of fact, only four of the national parks, strictly speaking, are in the Rocky Mountains, Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Teton and Rocky Mountain. The two big mountain ranges in the Pacific coast states, the Cascade Range and the Sierra Nevadas, in which are located six of the national parks, are anywhere from three to five hundred miles west of the Rocky Mountains and separated from them by vast areas of desert country, cattle ranges and wheat fields. Not by any stretch of the imagination can they be thought of as part of the Rocky Mountains.

We in the West object to such vagueness of geographical conception in much the same way that residents of New Hampshire might object to having the White Mountains classified as part of the Shenandoah group in Virginia. We hope that President Hoover's trip may serve to dispel much of this vagueness of information.

C. EDWARD GRAVES.

Arcata, Calif.